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Mother & Daughter

Film Star Margaret Lockwood enjoying a game of pat-a-cake with her daughter.
(More photos appear on the back page).

Early Struggles Against Foreign Domination

(See Page 3)

In The Strength Of His Rationalism He Gave Her A Long Rope.... The End Of Which Caught His Neck In A Noose

Short Story

Journey's End

By C. N. N. Menon

The judgment ended thus: "..... to be hanged in the neck until he is dead".

Dead; that word sounds strange to me. Perhaps six weeks hence when the warden comes in the small hours of the morning to lead me towards the back compound of the Central Jail, it may not sound so strange.

Death. I never cared to think actually what the word meant. I am young and to youth 'death' is something "to be dealt with later". If anyone wants to worry about it we have plenty of old folk, haven't we? But youth, overflowing with vitality and engaged fully with life, has little time or mind to think of such far off things. That was how I felt till the judge shocked me into reality. Perhaps that was how Sheila felt too till .... till —. But let me start from the beginning.

* * *

It was by chance we came to know each other. She was the eldest daughter of the secretary of the big transport company where I worked. Though I had been there as an accountant for two years, still I knew about my boss little more than what I knew when I first joined. For one thing, he was not the type who believed in "closer relations between employer and employee", and for another, he had a very efficient head-clerk to whom he gladly left the job of managing the whole outfit while he was fully occupied with finding ways and means of increasing that year's dividend by at least one per cent.

Round about twelve he would drive in, in his big blue Packard and after signing a score or so of papers which the hard-working head-clerk so obligingly held under his nose he would drive off at about three. And that was the last one heard of him for the day. Then there were the days when officially he was on "business tour". But one wondered how, when his wife wanted to buy some property in a certain place, the "business" also took him there.

One day towards the evening I received a telegram from home saying that father was seriously ill. I wanted at least a week's leave, and when I approached the head-clerk he advised me to go and see the secretary in his house. And there I went.

The servant took me inside and it was a minute or two before the big man suddenly remembered that I was there. He looked up from the paper he was reading and asked in a measured tone, "Yes?".

I told him my father was serious and I wanted to leave by mail that night.

"I am sorry", he said, "the half-yearly accounts have to be ready by the next week and at present I can't allow anybody any leave. Day after tomorrow is Saturday. You can as well visit your father then, if at all he is really sick, and be back for duty on Monday morning."

I expected something like this and was prepared. In equally calm and determined tone I replied, 'My father is sick and I am leaving tonight. Nothing is going to stop me. If you feel like sacking me you can give the notice now itself, so that I need not come another time for that."

I wanted to go on in that vein for some time, but I stopped. I felt there was a third person in the room and when I turned round there stood, near the door, a girl.

For a moment none spoke. Then she came up to the table and said, "Father, why can't you give this man a week's leave? His father is bad, and it is only natural that he wants to be by his bedside."

The secretary tried to justify himself. "Sheila, you don't understand what you are talking. Now I can't spare anyone a single day, let alone a week. But," he hesitated for a while and then continued, "this fellow here need not worry about leave any more. For his insolence, he can have the longest leave of his life-time."

Turning to me he said, "You can come tomorrow and draw your pay. After that you are own boss."

If he had thought I would fall his feet and beg, he had another guess coming. Though I was rather upset, I showed no signs of it outwardly. With studied nonchalance I replied, "O. K. But I can't attend office tomorrow as I am leaving this place tonight. Next week I shall try to come for my pay. If you feel like, give it then."

And with that I walked out.

Next Friday, when I presented myself before the head-clerk for my pay, he told that the secretary wanted to see me. Steeling myself for another tiff, I walked into his office. He smiled when he saw me and said that he was prepared to overlook whatever I had said and done provided I joined duty immediately. Needless to say, I accepted, and mumbling my thanks, walked back to my seat.

I knew Sheila had done this. All through the week, while at home, I had been thinking of her and the way she interceded on my behalf. On the top of that she had persuaded her father to take me back. I knew now that I owed my job itself to her.

It was again chance that brought us together, and this time we met in front of the Central Cinema. I was getting down from my bike, when some one tooted the horn from behind. When I turned round, there was Sheila, sitting at the wheel of her father's car. She smiled at me and said, "Hullo". I smiled back and asked how she was doing.

"Fine", she said. She had reserved two seats in the box and as her sister had changed her mind about coming in the last moment, would I mind going with her?

Seeing me hesitating she laughed. "Come on. Don't be so conventional. You don't believe that everytime it must the man who pays, do you? I have already got the tickets, and still if you are so darned particular about paying, do it next time."

So there was to be a "next time"? And there really was, not one, but many. Six months later we were married.

There were objections and shouts all round. Folks at home warned me against marrying somebody so highly placed, whereas her father totally refused even to discuss the matter. She was his pet child, no doubt. But there was a limit somewhere. Her mother tried to intercede on her behalf. But the old man refused to budge.

"If you marry that fellow, you need never come back to this house," he told her finally.

But if he had thought he could frighten Sheila, he did not know his own child. If he was stubborn, she was stubborn too, and wasn't she his daughter?

A year rolled by — a year of blissful happiness and peace. Sheila was the best girl a chap could ever hope for and I did my damned best to be a good husband to her. Though she was born in wealth and luxury she took to her new standard of life quite cheerfully. We never quarrelled, and whenever something troublesome cropped up we sat and argued, finally settling it the way best suited for both.

I was a travelling auditor in a big business firm now, having chucked my job as an accountant with the Indian National Transport Ltd., and my salary was enough to keep both of us in moderate comfort. We did not engage any servants, and Sheila did her own washing and cooking. We saved up a little bit too, for the rainy day, or a future stork date.

And then the blow fell. It came in the shape of a new tenant of the adjoining flat in the building where we stayed. He had come to occupy the place after the family who stayed there had moved out a week before. He was a rather tall, pleasant young man of about twenty-five, with a pair of the most innocent looking eyes I ever saw. He seemed to be overflowing with goodness, and once or twice when I passed him on the stairway, he smiled at me. That started it, and before a fortnight was out, we were so friendly that we could hardly believe Ashok had come there only a couple of weeks ago. He simply adored Sheila. I knew she also liked him tremendously. But there was nothing wrong in that. Nature had given her a heart of gold, and she just couldn't help liking anybody. And he was such a nice fellow.

Sometimes, once or twice a month, I had to go on tour, checking up accounts upcountry branches of my firm, and on these occasions I used to be away for a day or two.

One day towards the end of October last, I started as usual on one of these tours telling Sheila that as I had to check a couple of branches it might be two days before I was back. That day too, as I started towards the office in the morning, Sheila stood on the balcony (our flat was on the second floor, facing the road), waving her hand till I was out of sight.

In the afternoon, while I was looking over the branch accounts, I got a trunk call from the head office ordering me back. Leaving the work half-done, I raced to the railway station to catch the 4-30 up fast passenger.

I just made it, and the train landed me in the city at 8-30 p.m. as per schedule. Another fifteen minutes found me climbing the stairway, and a minute later I was about to knock at the door of my flat.

But I stopped dead. Somebody was talking inside in subdued tones, and a moment's listening at the keyhole told me they were Sheila and Ashok. The lights had been switched off, and I could see that the flat was in darkness.

For a moment I was blinded by rage. I wanted to rush in and choke the life out of them both. But I held my peace. When in temper anybody could be rash. But that was irrational. Hadn't I prided myself at my rationalism, my power to see both the points of view?

"Easy there," a voice was telling me from my inside. 'Don't rush things. In the end all this may turn out to be nothing. Even if your worst fears come true, being hasty and rash is not going to help matters.'

"O. K." I answered, and leaning on one of the corner pillars prepared for a long wait.

After what seemed to be an age, I heard somebody switching the light on. The door was opened and Ashok came out, closely followed by Sheila. Then they both saw me.

He was taken aback and though I could see he was trying to say something, no words came out of his mouth. As for Sheila, she just stood there, rooted to the ground, staring at me.

It was I who broke the ice. Walking carelessly upto Ashok, who was still trying to find his tongue I said in an even tone:

"That is all right, my dear fellow. Don't try to explain. Keep whatever you have to say for tomorrow."

With that I walked inside through the door and was about to change my clothes, when Sheila came inside. She was crying.

I went upto her, and lifting her face to me, asked tenderly, 'Sheila, whatever made you do this to me. You chucked away your family, friends and fortune for me, and till now you behaved as the happiest wife alive. Now you do this. Why, girl, what happened?'

If she had any reason, she thought it was not worth telling. She did not utter a single word, but just stood there crying.

I could not stand the sight of her tears. That she was one of the best girls there was no denying. After all what has she done? None of us are saints and as human beings erring is to us a sort of birth right. All along I had thought the test of a rational mind was its ability to weigh the pros and cons of every thing, however distasteful they were. Here sentimentalism ceases to have any meaning, but becomes just a beautiful word with so many letters. What Sheila had done was, by certain standards, rotten indeed. But you can't consign somebody to hell just for one blunder. Give her another chance, and she would liev up to it. After all, she was such a nice girl and so young.

"Look, Sheila," I said at last, 'Let us forget this. You have done a beastly thing to me. Still, I am prepared to forgive you—to give you a chance. We need not wreck our happiness on this one affair. After all, we are all human, aren't we? Come on, be a good girl now and make me some tea.'

That she was amazed at my behaviour was certain. She stopped crying and looked at me in wonder. She expected something terrible and here I was taking the whole thing as a huge joke, and talking about forgetting, giving a chance and all that.

* * *

A month trickled by. All these days I seldom saw Ashok. He kept out of my way. Sheila also stopped talking about him. We were happy as before, and this confirmed my belief that human beings could, with a little forbearance and rationalism, avoid most of the unpleasantness in this world. You could never lay a pre-arranged pattern for somebody and expect them to live exactly by it. Real happiness depended as much on "give and take" as on anything else.

In the month-end again my work took me to one of our branches. As per programme, I was to be there for four days and on the second day I got, as before, another call from the head office to return. Again, as before, I caught the same 4-30 up passenger and reached the city by 8-30 p.m. As I walked towards my flat everything seemed to be absolutely normal. The shops were as brightly lit and the streets as crowded as ever.

I reached my flat in good time, and I was about to knock, when I noticed that there was no light inside. I could hear somebody talking in low

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Early Struggles Against Foreign Domination

By Pundit Sunderlal

"We have yet to pass through much greater ordeals and undergo much greater sacrifices. Let us not be deceived by appearances. Now as ever in unity lies our strength; in narrow parochial and communal outlooks our destruction. The present phase is bound to pass. India is bound to come into its own, sooner rather than later, though the path may neither be so clear nor so easy".

The reactions of a foreign domination are always conducive to patriotism. In this view it cannot be denied that the sentiment of nationalism, as at present understood, is a gift to us of the British Rule in this country.

Like most similar sentiments it too has its dark side. Evidently at a certain stage in human evolution it appears to help in the preservation of the race. May be its intensity is a necessary phase through which humanity has to pass. But the conception of a nation has its counterpart in the conception of an alien. Both these conceptions were more or less foreign to Indian thought before our contact with the West nearly three centuries back. We did think and talk of people of other countries but we talked of them and thought of them more as persons to be pitied and cultivated than as persons to be avoided and abhorred.

Only three centuries back the contrast between the social and cultural conditions of India and England was so marked that Sir Thomas Roe at the court of Jehangir appeared more like a semi-civilized African at a modern European court than as the representative of a civilized people in another civilised country. It is a matter of history that our gradual fall during three, or more exactly, the last two centuries is to a very large extent due to the lack of sentiment of nationalism. It deprived us of that compactness and cohesion which were the main characteristics of European communities. Hence debacle after debacle when we were confronted with the British History abounds in positive facts that illustrate this

Seeds Of Nationalism

The behaviour of the Europeans in this country not only in matters political and social but in other walks of life as well, naturally and inevitably resulted in the idea that all those living in this country were a group, a nation whose interests were bound up in contrast to those of the intruders from the West–aliens to be looked at with suspicion and, if possible, to be avoided. Naturally this idea or this sentiment from the very beginning implied the realisation of a community of interest between the Hindu and the Musalman, the Rajput and the Maratha and so on

It was thus that the seeds of nationalism were sown in this country. We can trace its growth through the friendship between Emperor Shah Alam and Madhojee Sindhia, through the strong alliance between Haider Ali and Nana Farnavis, much later through the mutual regard and affection between Raja Ram Mohan Rai and Emperor Akbar Shah. In all these and many such alliances the growing sentiment of a common Indian nation as against the foreign intruder is clearly discernible.

The first signs of it appear in a tangible form only after the battle of Plassey. Shortly after it Indian statesmen began to think of the lessons to be learnt from that historic battle. Year after year the behaviour of the British compelled them to think in terms of Indians versus outsiders. About 1780 the astute Maharashtra politician Nana Farnavis and Haider-ali, the ruler of Mysore, jointly approache the Mughal Emperor of Delhi to request him to lead a strong and united effort to throw out the British from India. The Emperor agreed. Many other Indian princes joined. But the untimely death of Haider who was the bitterest and strongest enemy of British in India, frustrated the effort

The First Mutiny

The anti-British sentiment, which as we have said above was but the other side of the rising sentiment of nationalism, at this stage, began to filter down to the army and then to the masses of the country. Its clear call was given in what is termed the Munity of Vellore in which both Hindu and Muslim soldiers joined.

Then came the Indian war of Independence miscalled the Mutiny of 1857. By that time the sentiment of a common Indian nation and the desire to get rid of the foreign intruder had penetrated almost every branch of the Indian army and in many parts of the country, specially in the north, had filtered down to the masses. Unfortunately even now very little is known about the causes, the course and the nature of that great national effort. The plans for that Indian war of Independence were laid by Azimullah Khan and Rungo Bapuji in the rooms of a London hotel long before the objectionable cartridges, weongly described as the cause of the revolt in the army, came into existence. Sir George W. Forest speaking of what happened in Oudh says—"In the course of ten days, the English administration in Oudh vanished like a dream and left not a wreck behind. The troops mutinied, the people threw off their allegiance."

We have read much about the atrocities committed by Indian soldiers on English women and children during the movement of 1857. Only one contradiction will suffice. Mr. Layard M. P. who had come to India to make special enquiries with regard to these alleged atrocities wrote in the Times of 25th August 1858:—

'From the information I received from the very best and most trustworthy sources, after the most careful enquiries, I am convinced that the series of horrible cruelties alleged to have been committed upon English women and children at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi and elsewhere were almost without exception shameful fabrications." Russel in his 'Diary' P. 164 and Kaye and Malleson in their History of the Indian Mutiny P. 281 admit the same thing in no less unequivocal language. The writer of these lines has very good reasons to assert with full sense of responsibility, that if ever a really free Indian Govt. bent upon correcting the errors of Indian History, makes a thorough investigation, it will be found that the notorious 'well at Cawnpore' does not contain and never contained the bones of a human being.

Communal Unity

Besides the Movement of 1857 was a brilliant demonstration of Hindus and Muslims making common cause for the freedom of their motherland. Bahadur Shah was the accepted leader of the movement. Hindu and Muslim names were equally prominent amongst the top-most leaders and workers. Both Nana of Cawnpore and Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi fought with the green flag of Bahadurshah in their hands. Nana reconquered Cawnpore in the name of Bahadurshah and on the conquest of the city ordered 101 guns to be fired in honour of the Mughal Emperor. In hundreds of battlefields during those three years Hindus and Muslims not only fought shoulder to shoulder but were also seen cutting each with his own teeth the impure cartridge which is alleged to have been the cause of the revolt. and use it against the British.

The effort failed. I may not go into the causes here. Suffice it to say that if anything the Muslims suffered more in that effort and its failure than the Hindus. Years before 1857 Lord Ellenborough had written to the Duke of Wellington—"I cannot close my eyes to the belief that that race (The Musalman) is fundamentally hostile to us, and therefore our true policy is to conciliate the Hindoos." Similar passages can be quoted from the writings and utterances of other British Statesmen. Immediately after 1857 in Delhi "a general massacre of the inhabitents was openly proclaimed.' It was definitely ordered that no handsome Muslim adult should be left alive. The great Jamay Masjid and the famous Sunahri Masjid were each sold away to some Hindu individuals for Rs. 250/- each. Worst things happened in other parts of the country. Both Hindus and Muslims suffered. But the Muslims suffered the most

After 1860 two movements were launched amongst the Muslamans of the country aiming at the extermination of the English Rule. Both were more or less secret movements. Not hundreds but thousands of religious minded Muslims in the eastern Punjab, in what are now called United Provinces and in Bihar came forward and in city after city made a bold demonstration of their sympathy with the organisers as well as the martyrs of the movement of 1857 and were ordered to be hanged. The number of persons thus hanged reached several thousands. The last man executed was in Bareilly in 1880.

The other movement or rather the other aspect of this movement was that during those very years batches after batches of thousands of Muslims migrated from various parts of the United Provinces and of Bihar to British cantonments on the North-West Frontier. attacked the British army stationed there, fought with their old time weapons and got butchered. It was a strange movement. At least tens of thousands thus lost their lives. The thing died out about 1880.

These movements were mainly Muslim movements, but the leaders of the movement like Shah Valliullah. Shah Abdulaziz, Haji Imdadullah and others again and again proclaimed their friendship with the Hindus and enimity with the British and advised their followers to act accordingly

The Namdhari Sikhs

About that very time another movement arose in the Panjab. Guru Ram Singh the head of the Namadhari Sikhs was the leader of the movement. It was a still more strange movement. Guru Ram Singh believed that the British could not be turned out of India by the sword. The history of that movement shows that Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent non-cooperation in Politics is not really an original dea. Strangely enough in one of his letters to his followers Guru Ram Singh has said—"That which is gained by the sword will be lost by the sword." He was a staunch believer in non-violence. He did not call it Ahimsa. He called it 'Chhima" which is the corrupt form of "Khashma."

He advised his followers to remain strictly nonviolent. He gave them a rosary of 108 woolen beads and asked them to pray and work for the extermination of Foreign rule from this country. He believed as much in non-cooperation as in non-violence He enjoined upon his followers not to use the British postal stamps, not to go to British courts, not to travel by British Railways, not to study in British schools, not to learn the English language and not to use British or Foreign goods. It was a complete boycott of British administration, British things and British institutions. The movement gathered strength. The number of Guru's followers went up to several lacks. Ludhiana, Amritsar and Ambala were some of the principal centres.

The British got alarmed. The Lieutenant Governor of the Province personally invaded the Guru's head quarters at Bhaini Saheb in Ludhiana district. The quarters were thoroughly searched. The Governor asked the Guru if it was true that the Guru was manufacturing guns to turn the British out. The Guru admitted that he was and when asked to show the Governor one of his guns, the Guru sent for his rosary of woolen beads, showed it to the Governor and said that was his canon of 108 bales with which he was sure to drive the British out one day from this country. Guru Ram Singh was arrested. There were disturbances in several parts of the province partly engineered by agents provocateurs. The Guru was deported to Rangoon and kept in the same house in which the Emperor Bahadur Shah had been kept some years before. Tens of thousands of the followers of the Guru were arrested in various parts of the province and sent away in special trains towards the east. No one yet knows whether the inmates of those trains were detained and murdered somewhere in Sundarbans or drowned in the Bay of Bengal As no trace of them could be found the inescapable conclusion that they were exterminated cannot be avoided The movement was thoroughly supressed. Yet even today there are at least thousands of Sikhs of the Namdhari sect who eschew meat, put on hand spun and hand woven cloth and religiously avoid British schools, British courts and some even British Railways

Emergence Of Congress

The policy of conciliating the Hindus as against the Musalmans continued upto the Eighties of the last century. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was founded. It is a well-known fact that the Congress was founded with the definite purpose of diverting the attention of educated India towards the benefits to be derived from British Raj and to make revolutionary movements like the above. impossible for the future. With the partition of Bengal and the Congress attaining the age of 21, the Congress changed its character. It was the natural result of the national urge for freedom from foreign domination. The Congress

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Report On Europe, VI

Germany Today: The Political Set-Up

By Iqbal Singh

"The key to the revial of healthy political life in Germany is co-operation between the various liberal and progressive elements without undue insistence on doctrinal rectitude. In the context of vast and agonising tasks awaiting German democracy, differences between the two main left parties in Germany seem trivial and irrelevant. Unfortunately, in local perspective these differences assume fantastically magnified proportions and it would be unwarranted optimism to forecast an early cure of this almost psychopathic sense of alienation. The road of democratic revival in Germany is going to be hard and long.

For all practical purposes Germany as a political and economic entity no longer exists. It is, in fact, no longer a country. It has become a battlefield. War in the strictly military sense may have ended on the VE day, but political struggle over the carcass of the fallen Reich continues and becomes more acute with each day that passes.

Much more than the fate of Germany alone is involved in this conflict: its issue is certain to have far reaching repercussions on the power-pattern of post-war world. and, as such, on the course of contemporary history.

There is no question that the initiative for a break with the Potsdam agreement came from the Americans. The cry for revision was first raised in influential, though unoffical, circles in the U.S.A. and gradually the refrain was taken up at the official level. With the failure of the Moscow Conference the policy of revision automatically developed into a policy of division. To-day the chances of a unified Germany emerging in any reasonable future have become increasingly remote. In practice two Germanys already exist, with their frontier roughly demarcated by the river Elbe. In this context of widening rift between the Anglo-American policy on the one hand and the Soviet policy on the other, the fusion of the British and American zones of Germany for economic purposes and the creation of what the journalistic wits here have already christened as Bizonia, takes us a stage further on the road to a permanent bifurcation of Germany—and possibly of the continent of Europe.

Clay Mould

It is true, of course, that the ostensible aim of the "Fusion" doctrine is to make for more efficient economic functioning of the two zones and to avoid the breakdown which seemed imminent in Western Germany. It is also true that the machinery of the Foreign Ministers' Council is still in being and its ultimate authority relating to all major questions of Allied policy in Germany has not yet been repudiated either by the British or the Americans. Responsible officials in the bi-zonal administration are anxious to disavow any desire on their part to trespass into the sphere of political decisions which are to govern the future of the two zones. Their main task, they insist, is to devise a system of co-ordination to rectify the present catastrophic lag in production which is imposing a heavy drain on the taxpayers in Britain and the U.S.A. To achieve this they intend to make full use of the German bizonal executive agencies dealing with economics, finance, food and agriculture, transport and communications: and integrate the work of these bodies through the newly established German Economic Council, composed of representative of all the 'Lander' (States) of the American and British zones. Beyond this they reaffirm the assurance given by General Clay, the American Military Governor, last May that no steps for the political amalgamation of combined zones are contemplated

These protestations, however, are not wholly convincing. It is obvious that no policy of the economic coordination can be expected to work without impinging on political aspects of the problem.

The Vague Haze

The reasons for the eclipse of British influence in Germany are not far to seek. It is doubtful if there ever was anything in the nature of a coherent British policy for their zone of Germany. The British took over the administration almost in a fit of absent-mindedness and have shifted from improvisation to improvisation. This is unmistakably seen in the complicated mechanism of control in the British zone, involving simultaneously the Foreign Office, the Duchy of Lancaster and the Services Departments which inevitably sets up a whole series of interlocking confusions and evasions. On the Cabinet level, there have been from time to time intimations of something like a policy: there has been talk of socialising the Ruhr industry encouraging the growth of free Trade Unions and democratic institutions on the British model. But either these intimations have not reached the British administration in Germany or the latter has proved strangely unresponsive.

To give one significant instance, when I questioned a Brigadier at Minden regarding the progress of "denazification" in the British zone, his comment was revealing. "All this denazification" he said. "is so much nonsense. We have landed ourselves in a mess by getting rid of the really good, efficient and patriotic Germans most of whom were naturally in the Nazi Party." Although he described his views as "heretical", my experience has been that they are by no means exceptional among the British military caste here.

American Plan

In contrast to the British, the Americans did start with a German policy. It was defined, as was revealed by the 'New York Times" in a recent issue, in a secret Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive sent to General Eisenhower a few weeks before Germany's capitulation. Politically defined the aims of occupying powers are "demilitarisation, disarmament, and denazification." Economically, basing itself on the Morgenthau thesis, it envisaged a Germany predominantly agrarian rather than indusrial During the past two years, however all the Ds have become Rs and America's German policy has turned 180 degrees in its orientation. The reasons for this are not to be found in Germany only, but in the crisis of American Foreign policy which, with the fiasco of its hopes in China and the weakening of British position in the Mediterranean, has taken on a more actively interventionist role in Europe.

The crux of the new policy, which is also the crux of the Marshall Plan is to rebuild the industrial potential of Western Company; and that, in effect, means the rebuilding of Ruhr industry. This is considered both a poltical and strategic necessity as a counterpoise to the developments that are taking place on Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. To make the argument respectable, the idea is linked with the needs of European rehabilitation. And upto a point the American argument is valid. Europe, demonstrably, needs the coal and steel of Ruhr to carry through plans of reconstruction

The question is not whether German industrial potential should be developed, but how it is to be developed. If the political conditions of German disarmament are not fulfilled—and since the formation of the new Economic Council for Bizonia which has a majority of people heavily compromised with the Nazi party, nobody here pretends that they will be fulfilled—then the rebuilding of Ruhr may well lead to recrudescence of German militarism twenty-five years hence

Fears Old And New

This is the view not only of the Russians, but also the French whose vigorous opposition is responsible for delay in the announcement of the new "Level of Industry Plan" for the Anglo-American zones. The argument that German industry will be made to develop on Pacific lines carries little conviction. It is belied by an interesting document just released to the Press—extracts from a Ms. of Gustav Krupp, Von Bohlen and Halbach. Speaking of his plans after the imposition of Versailles Peace, the head of the greatest armament work in Europe wrote: "I wanted and had to maintain Krupps as an armament plant for the future, even if in camouflaged form....Thus to the surprise of many people Krupps began to manufacture goods which really appeared to be far distant from the former work of an armament plant. Even the allied snooping commissions were duped....Thus we created, in years of quiet work, the scientific and material basis in order to stand ready at the given hour to work for the armed forces of the Reichs."

Apart from political objections, it is highly problematical if the new American policy will achieve even the limited economic ends it has set itself. Far from affording relief to the British and American treasuries it would involve continued heavy capital expenditure in Germany for several years to come.

Berlin Paradox

Paradoxically, Berlin in ruins has become in a political sense the most cosmopolitan metropolis in Europe. The cheapest thing one can buy in the midst of this desolation is international opinion. You can pay your few pfenings and take your choice. There is a most remarkable variety of newspapers available on the stalls, all in German, but none expressing a point of view which could specifically be identified as German.

And for the simple reason that no such point of view exists. Berlin opinion to-day is big-three opinion There are papers which articulate the British viewpoint more forcibly than any British newspaper; journals more Russian in their outlook than the 'Pravda' or 'Isvestia'; and, let us not forget, newspapers more American than the 'Wall Street Journal. One can read without delay what Washington, London or Moscow are thinking, but one looks in vain for a newspaper which would give one some intimation of what the common people in Germany are thinking about their plight and their problems

This is highly disconcerting, but it is perfectly understandable why such a situation should have come about. It would be quite unfair to blame the victorious powers for creating a political vacuum in the Reich, a vacuum which can only echo distant voices. They did not create this vacuum: the Nazis did. By perverting all the normal channels of political expresseion they reduced the body-politic of the country to the morbid condition of an atrophied limb which is incapable of stirring of its own volition and can only move in response to external stimuli. The task of reviving the healthy dialectics of political life in Germany, therefore, is bound to be a hard and prolonged task even under the most favourable conditions

Untavourable Conditions

The conditions actually prevailing in defeated Germany, of course, are very far from being favourable to a return to political normalcy. In the present state of extreme prostration, German political movements cannot help orientating themselves to one or the other among the occupying powers. Each of these has thus an echo in Germany, with the exception of France, which in any case is among the great only by courtesy.

The political pattern in Germany just now is rather like a tenuous triangle which might any moment become a tense axis of conflict between diametrically opposite fields of force. Altogether there are six different parties operating in the various zones of Germany, but only three of them can be regarded as having any importance. These are the Christian Democratic Party, or the C.D.U.; the Social Democratic Party, or the S.P.D.; and the Socialist Unity Party or the S.E.D. The first, as might be expected, is heavily backed by the Americans; the second receives the patronage of the British Labour leadership, though not always of the British Government or its agencies in Germany; and the last, dominated by the Communists though including other left elements, is looked upon with favour by the Soviet occupying authorities. Political wits of Berlin's Cafes have their own epigrammatic interpreaation of the tendencies represented by these parties. They will tell you that the C.D.U. is neither Christian, nor democratic, nor even a party; that the S.P.D. might be democratic but is certainly not socialist; and that S.E.D. represents socialist unity minus democracy, at least as the westerners understand that term.

Rough Truth

This popular interpretation of the political set up in Germany in a rough way corresponds to the truth, though it is somewhat oversimplified. In so far as the Christian Democratic Party is concerned there is no question of its right-wing character. It is true perhaps that it set out to be a party representing the middle conservative elements. However, as has been the case with all such parties in Europe to-day, their centre of gravity has been shifted by the logic of events to points far to the right of their original positions. What is more, all the reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces, including the neo-Fascist groups, unable to appear on the political stage under their true colours, have found in these centre parties a very convenient refuge and base of operation.

Nor have these parties of the Centre on their side, been able to resist the temptation of admitting these strange champions of democracy into their fold as a means of increasing their influence and prestige with the dominant section of the ruling classes of the Western Powers.

It is interesting to note, for instance, that among the representatives of the C.D.U. on the Bizonal Economic Council few have any record of consistent anti-Nazi activity and many of them continued to hold positions of influence under the Nazi administration, so that the best that even their Anglo-American supporters can say of them in the background notes issued to the Press is that throughout Nazi rule these men "maintained an objective judgment", whatever that delightfully ambiguous phrase may mean

The Social Democratic Party, in contrast to the C.D.U. represents a genuine trend in the progressive and working class movement in Germany. Among its leaders are men of great integrity and undoubted ability—Dr. Kurt Schumacher, Franz Naumann, Heinz Heydorn. To dismiss them as mere stooges of the Western Powers, as the Communists sometimes tend to do, would not only be a gross distortion of truth but also political folly. The influence of German social democracy is still very considerable among the working class and lower middle closs as well as middle class intelligentsia. It can, in fact be claimed that S.P.D. is the strongest political party in Germany to-day. The proof of its strength is to be found in the fact that in the elections for Berlin City Council held in October 1946 it received not only the largest number of votes of any party in the city taken as a whole but also the largest number of votes (43 per cent) even in the Soviet sector where one might have expected the S.E.D. to register a majority

Arrested Growth

And yet when one has acknowledged their earnestness and sincerity, their interest in humanities and wide culture one still has the feeling that the leaders of German social democracy somehow represent a peculiar phenomenon of arrested growth. Like their British and French counterparts they harbour tragic illusions and one has to recognise that there are bourbons on the left as well as on the right. More than that, in the structure of their political thinking one comes up against strange inconsistencies and incoherence. For example during a discussion of the policy of land reform in the Soviet zone of Germany I found them maintaining on the one hand that the

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THE TENNESSEE VALLEY PROJECT—II

In my first article I wrote about the two main aspects of the T.V.A., viz., the democratic administration and power production. But no planning is complete unless it touches the common man and improves his standard of living.

The relationship between the T.V.A. and the people are thus the most important part of its democratic approach. They have realised the futility of State demonstration farms or compelling the freedom loving farmer to follow a certain line. By evolving means of co-operation and letting the farmer choose his own representative who was to work out the T.V.A. plan in co-operation with the authority, they have overcome to a large measure the authoritarian approach of a dictatorship.

The Test Demonstration activity is designed for the purposes of (i) assisting individual farmer and groups of farmers to adopt farming systems that develop, utilise, and maintain most effectively all the available resources and provide adequate living for farming families and also (ii) to determine the value, effect and best methods of the use of the T.V.A. produced fertilisers on practical farms under conditions which promote balanced agricultural developments, watershed protection and agricultural adjustments

The test demonstration farms are farms elected by the village to work out the T.V.A. programme. The farmer binds himself to follow an agreed plan which he works out in co-operation with the County Agent and in return receives fertiliser free of cost for the purposes of the plan. This method of approach has brought out the initiative and willing co-operation of the farmers and is one of the main factors in the success of the T. V. A. There are today about thirty thousand farms all over the Tennessee Valley area, who are carrying out the T.V.A. administration in co-operation with the authorities.

Pertinent Suggestion

I visited one such farm of an area of about 100 acres where under the directions of the T.V.A. the Test Demonstration farmer was carrying out the plans jointly worked out. He was earning about 6,000 dollars from his dairy farming. He had migrated to the Tennesse Valley area about 15 to 17 years ago as this particular land came in his share. From the beginning he had realised that his land was not worth raising cash-crops and had decided to improve upon it and use it for dairy farming He was one of the first to join as the Test Demonstration Farmer, and has ever since continued to be one for the last 11 years. In our discussion at one stage I put to him that the only advantage he had got from the T.V.A. was free fertiliser. In other respects he was doing exactly what he wanted to do. He very nearly admitted it though the T.V.A. guide who was with me added the other benefits he had received

One thing that surprised me most, however was that right across the edge of his farm there was another farm which was still following the old methods and raising cash crops. I felt that one of the reasons why Test Demonstration methods had not succeeded sufficiently was due to the fact that they continued many of the farms as a Test Demonstration farm over long periods The T.V.A plan is normally worked out in five years on the farm The farmer should then be left to work on his own and the attention of the T.V.A should be directed to other farms I am glad to say that when I put this criticism to the authorities in the T.V.A. they readily agreed and said that they themselves were thinking on the same lines

In order to judge the results of the Test Demonstration Farms, we must also consider the various factors that have helped the T.V.A The farmer in the United States is ready to utilise machinery and fertilisers for better results from his agriculture Secondly his average income is sufficient enough for him to make experiments and to change over to new crops Finally the average holdings of a farmer in the Tennessee Valley Area is about 75 acres A farmer on subsistence level is in a position to suffer a set back in his income for a year or two and yet hope and strive for better results in the future. Many a test demonstration farmer has willingly borne a loss in his income necessitated by his change over from cash crops to alfa alfa grass and dairy farming.

Sufficient Attraction

The free of cost supply of fertiliser has been a sufficient attraction for many of these farmers to continue as test demonstration farmers for long periods. In India, on the other hand, our farmer is on the starvation level with an average holding of land which is less than an acre and a traditional farming method. Our difficulties in convincing him in progressive farming measures are far greater. The few Government model farms that have been set up in India are to my mind a wrong approach because it hardly touches the farmer. The farmer often replies that if he had the same means and the money he could do better than the State Farms. We in India, therefore, must devise means by which we can make the farmer himself a test demonstrator in his community. Our plan will have to be so directed that not only would the farmer learn the progressive methods of agriculture but also it should enable him to raise his income in the very first year.

There is also another human aspect of T.V.A.'s work which must be considered before any similar attempts are made in India. Considerable areas had to be taken up for reservoir purposes. As a result large number of farms and villages had to be vacated and the farmers settled in other areas. The T.V.A. helped the peasants in obtaining new farms and removing their properties to the new areas. This work required tremendous amount of tact and consideration for the farmer, for the farmer naturally resented being shifted from his farm to some new area where he had to adjust himself to the new neighbourhood. In the beginning, the T.V.A. found considerable opposition but due to their tact and generous help they gave, the initial opposition of the farmer was gradually overcome

In India, if we are to take up similar schemes, we will have to consider many other factors in the resettlement of the displaced farmers. We will not only have to provide for a banking system which can help the farmer with cheap credit but also organise resettlement areas on co-operative lines The individualism of United States was a hindrance in creating co-operative resettlement areas and therefore a wonderful opportunity was lost. If this had been done, I believe considerable progress in agriculture and co-operative life of the people could have been achieved

Factor In India

Apart from the problems arising from our farmers being on a starvation level, and the inhibited traditions of age old methods of agriculture, we in India have other factors to consider One of the main considerations for the T.V.A. was to control the floods We, on the other hand have to preserve water in sufficient quantity so as to promote an all year round agriculture This means that our problem is one of storage of water so as to meet the needs of irrigation. This essential difference in the problem also raises the question whether our river systems can be utilised for the purposes of power production which implies a continuous flow and the maintenance of certain definite riverheads Being not an Engineer I cannot give a reply as to the possibilities of power production, but we have to maintain a far greater coordination between our requirements of water and the requirements for power purposes We have only three months of rainfall as our source of supply whereas the rainfall is fairly spread out in the Tennessee Valley area over a period of 8 to 9 months

There is a general misconception in India that the T.V.A. includes an irrigation project. The T.V.A. is concerned with flood control. They have no irrigation problem on their hand at all.

Finally, any such scheme must take into consideration the question of finance. The T.V.A. was financed to the tune of 800 million dollars over a period of fourteen years from the normal budget of the country. This was possible not only because of the enormous wealth of the United States but the continuation of President Roosevelt in power throughout the period was a great help. There was thus a continuity of Governmental Policy. It was an extraordinary coincidence of circumstance that a democratic constitution with an ever-changing fortunes of political parties cannot normally help to achieve. Today with the change in the balance of political parties in United States, the T.V.A. is meeting with many unnecessary handicaps. If these handicaps had com in its early stages it is very difficult to say that the T.V.A. would have survived. I therefore feel that a democratic state creating corporate bodies to undertake large economic activities, must also provide for the independence of its finances.

Overall Co-ordination Necessary

We are in the midst of framing the new democratic constitution for India. Our people have realised the necessities for large economic planning of our country's resources. Considerable part of our industrial, agricultural and social resources will have to be mobilised by the State in order to bring about a better standard of living. Our rivers which are one of the important natural resources must be developed to provide for large scale irrigation, navigation and power production. This implies that any planning authority created will have to overcome the provincial boundaries and will require a co-ordination of effort on the part of the people and the government without any interference by the ever shifting fortunes of political parties.

Our constitution must therefore provide for such functional corporations like T.V.A., who being independent politically and financially will develop local action and counteract the growth of a central bureaucracy; at the same time creating a co-operative effort and leadership on democratic lines among the people. Our projects should not be hampered by the parallel authorities of the State or Federal Government and should be rooted in the people so that it can create the necessary effort and thus built for a genuine economic democracy. We must organise these projects not as departments of the State but as corporate bodies wherein the economist, engineer and the politician will come together and function as a productive industrial enterprise and not lose themselves in the red tape of departmentalism.

The T.V.A. and its methods of democratic planning are a great pointer to us though the handicaps from which it has suffered are obvious enough: an over individualist society, a greatly advanced industrial economy and a constitution that had already taken its pattern long ago. The T.V.A. has had to make many a compromise, which has led to delay and uneven development We, in India, have still to mould our constitution and have people who have always appreciated group action. We are, therefore, in a better position for a genuine planned effort, though our problems are varied and much more intricate

Before I end this article I should like to pay my tribute to the men of T.V.A. who have made this gigantic project possible. Everyone working in the T.V.A. is filled with an amazing enthusiasm for the project. They believe in it not because it gave them employment but because they feel that here was something worthwhile. They were ready to admit the mistakes they have made and are always eager to show you everything. Throughout my stay I had a feeling that here were a body of men to whom the incentive to work was the worthwhileness of the job they were doing and not the remuneration it brought. The T.V.A today stands as a democratic monument to devotion and faith of men in their fellow human beings. I have come away in the belief that if a job is worthwhile there are always men ready to give up everything for it.

(CONCLUDED)

By G. P. Hutheesing

Germany Today: The Political Set Up

(Continued From Page 4)

policy was not "socialist" enough, and on the other, complaining that the old landowners had not been left enough land by the authorities. This intellectual confusion combined with a deep-rooted Russophobia and anti-communist predilections makes them easy victims of all the absurd anti-left propaganda of the right

The S.E.D., like all communist dominated parties impresses one by its organisational strength and discipline, its capacity for getting things done and coherent world outlook, its extraordinary missionary zeal and immense if at times aggravating self-confidence It is a party a great number of whose cadres have been trained in the stern school of underground work and many of its leaders have spent years in concentration camps The national figure among its leadership is Wilhelm Pieck, a grand old man in the true revolutionary tradition of Karl Leibknecht, who has an infectiously genial manner—a virtue rare in world-changers of Marxist disposition

To a dispassionate outside observer, then the key to the revival of healthy political life in Germany is co-operation between the various liberal and progressive elements without undue insistence on doctrinal rectitude. In the context of vast and agonising tasks awaiting German democracy differences between the two main left parties in Germany seem trivial and irrelevant like the theological disputes between medieval schoolmen as to how many angels can be accommodated on the head of a pin. Unfortunately, in local perspective these differences assume fantastically magnified proportions and it would be unwarranted optimism to forecast an early cure of this almost psychopathic sense of alienation The road of democratic revival in Germany is going to be hard and long.

Early Struggles Against Foreign Domination

(Continued From Page 3)

ceased to pass the resolution of loyalty to the British Crown which had been a regular feature of its past sessions. Under Dadabhai Navroji it proclaimed Swaraj as its goal. The Congress since then became the centre of the nations aspiration for freedom. The history of the national movement after that is beyond the scope of this article

. I may only add that almost with the Congress coming to its own the policy of conciliating the Hindus changed. Nawab Salimullah of the Muslim League A deputation to Lord Minto was got up and a rivalry and competition was encouraged between Hindu leaders and Muslim leaders, or between Congress leaders and League leaders, which has resulted ultimately in the partition of the country and the establishment of two Dominions under the British Crown and within the British Commonwealth of Nations

facts, remain facts To those who can see there is absolutely no cause for rejoicing. Delhi is yet far off. We have yet to pass through much greater ordeals and undergo much greated sacrifices. Let us not be deceived by appearances Now as ever in unity lies our strength; in narrow parochial and communal outlooks our destruction. The present phase is bound to pass India is bound to come into its own, sooner rather than later tough the path may neither be so clear nor so easy.

Of many of the English novelists of the nineteenth century, it may be said that they accepted the social structure with little question, and even with little understanding, but towards the end of the century there arose a new attitude to society. Men began to analyse it to consider its health like that of a human body, to suggest treatment, exercise and even surgical operations.

This new attitude is to be seen, as might be expected, in the literature of the time. The typical figure was Bernard Shaw, tearing the curtains away from the windows and letting the light into a thousand dusty rooms which had been locked up by Victorian prejudice. Shaw, however, was primarily a dramatist and probably the most representative novelist at the dawn of the twentieth century was H. G. Wells.

Wells's early life was a struggle to educate himself and to avoid life-long imprisonment behind a tailor's counter. He escaped this fate only by determined study which led him to London and the job of a science teacher, so that when at last he began to write it was natural that for him science should seem the liberator of mankind. There was in the 1890's a stirring of curiosity about natural phenomena, and a great hope in the future, and Wells was able to take this and express it in a series of scientific fantasies which are perhaps the true myth of the early twentieth century.

Comic Novels

For all their inventive exuberance, however, these works did not give scope to his genius for the creation

Exclusive

By NORMAN NICHOLSON

of character and for his growing interest in social problems. He therefore abandoned fantasy and wrote a number of great comic novels in which he drew on the experience of his early life. In the two best of them, *Kipps* and *Mr. Polly*, the central character is in each case in the drapery trade. Kipps inherits a fortune, is patronised by upper-middle-class society, is almost perverted by them into a caricature of himself, but finally revolts and reverts to his old simple, honest self. Mr. Polly, after struggling half a lifetime in a shop which never paid, accepts failure, sets fire to his house, turns his back on respectability, and at last finds peace as an odd-job man in a country inn.

Mr. Polly was published in 1910, and afterwards Wells published scores of books, many of them more ambitious and more serious than *Mr. Polly*, but he never recaptured that first joyous verve. He considered himself a journalist rather than an artist, and no one did more to help to shape the thought of his time, and what his novels lack in artistry is compensated by their vitality, so that the best of them will probably outlast most (if not all) of the more polished fiction of the present time.

Two contemporaries of Wells, Arnold Bennett and John Galsworthy, help to show how general was the preoccupation over problems of society. Bennett has something of the detachment of an impressionist painter, concerned with the surface of things, with the way the world looks and in his best work he gives us a splendid picture, detailed and solid, of life in the pottery towns of the industrial Midlands of England. Galsworthy was more restricted in view, writing almost entirely of the capitalist and professional classes, the new gentry thrown up by the Industrial Revolution, and already (by the end of the century) in decay.

These English novelists may be considered in general to be materialists, but there were others who, in one way or another tried to explore different aspects of experience: Joseph Conrad, a Pole by birth, in his brooding romances of the sea and G. K. Chesterton, whose paradoxical thrillers are really allegories of Christian teaching. There was also E. M. Forster, a novelist born before his time. Of his five novels, the fourth, *Howard's End*, was published in 1910, the year of *Mr. Polly*, yet in his delicate irony, his quiet humanism, his sensitivity to the subtlest shades of personal relationships, he seems to belong beside the novelists of the 1920's.

Works Of D. H. Lawrence

On the whole, however, the revolt against the materialist outlook began with a new generation, that of D. H. Lawrence. Lawrence's first important novel, *Sons and Lovers*, is partly autobiographical, telling of the emotional hold of a mother over her son and of the struggle between her and the girl he loves. In setting and structure it is not unlike the work of one of the "realist" novelists but it is quite new in the vividness with which it records sense impressions and emotional experience. For Lawrence it was the non-mental life which really mattered—the life of the senses, the nerves, the emotions. His prose is often overcharged with meaning and violent in imagery, but it has great beauty, and his descriptions of the natural world of bird, beast and flower, strike into modern literature like sunlight through smoke.

It was to the natural world that Lawrence looked for regeneration, and especially through sex, which was for him the central experience by which man could regain his natural self. More and more he distrusted the rational, and turned into the irrational, the "blood-consciousness" His mind, he said, was a clearing in a dark forest, and he waited for the "Dark Gods" to take possession of him. In despair at a civilisation which seemed to him to be moribund he tried to escape from industrial England, going first to live among the peasants of Italy then in Australia and finally in Mexico. He died in 1930, of tuberculosis and his last works show the effects of the disease particularly *Lady Chatterley's Lover* in which the sexual experience is explored with an almost desperate frankness which is curiously saddening to read.

Lawrence's impact on his contemporaries was very great. Many denounced him, many imitated him, but few really understood him. Among his closest associates was Aldous Huxley, a young man with a brilliant, analytical mind, who had little of Lawrence's mysticism, but was capable of great enjoyment of life which showed itself in the hedonism of *Antic Hay*. Soon however, a strong tinge of criticism appeared in his work, till in *Brave New World*, in the setting of a mock-Wellsian Utopia, he wrote one of the most withering satires of our time. Since then he has come under the influence of the quasi-Buddhist philosophy of quietism which has its centre to-day in California, and his later novels, particularly *Time Must Have A Stop*, are an expression of his new point of view.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 34,660 serviceable Coats B.D. (3,480 size 2; 16,270 size 3; 13,460 size 4 and 1,450 size 5), made of white drill. *Reserve price Rs. 3/12/- each.* Bids for whole quantity only.

2. 23,030 serviceable Shirts N.I.V. (11,520 size 3 and 11,510 size 4), made of white drill. *Reserve price Rs. 2/8/- each.* Bids for whole quantity only.

3. 14,150 pairs serviceable Shorts B.D. size 3, made of white drill. *Reserve price Rs. 2/4/- per pair.* Bids for whole quantity only.

   Items 1, 2 and 3 are located at Ordnance Factory, Khamaria Jubbulpore.

4. 33,920 serviceable Capes Cotton Porous A.G. Training, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Rampur, *Reserve price Rs. 2/2/- each.* Bids for whole quantity only.

5. 9,560 pairs unused Pyjamas heavy woollen (1,940 size 1; 4,570 size 2; 1,590 size 3 and 1,460 size 4), located at Ordnance Depot, Ramgarh. *Reserve price Rs. 3/8/- per pair.* Bids for whole quantity only.

6. 41,720 pairs serviceable Mazri Trousers, various sizes, located at Ordnance Depot, Secunderabad. *Reserve price Rs. 1/8/- per pair.* Bids for whole quantity only.

7. 115,000 lbs. serviceable Acid Cresylic, located at Medical Stores Depot, Bombay. *Reserve price As. -/4/- per lb.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 lbs.

8. 5,070 lbs. serviceable Wire Copper Hard, 9 S.W.G., located at Harness & Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs. 90/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

9. One unused Diesel Oil Engine, 34 B.H.P., 480 RPM; without cooling equipment. S.M. No. 20003. (Makers: Blackstone & Co. Ltd., England), located at E.S.D., Calcutta. *Reserve price Rs. 7,500/-.*

10. 750 used Jacks flat rail lifting 5/6 tons capacity without handles, located at 501 Transportation Stores Depot, Panagarh (E.I.R.). *Reserve price Rs. 75/- each.* Bids for minimum of 250.

Quantities of all items except item 9 are approximate.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price, received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by September 14th, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by September 22nd, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 a.m. on September 15th, 1947. Stores must be removed by October 7th. 1947. They will be sold "as is where is"

Sealed tenders in covers, both superscribed "WS39" may be sent on plain paper: special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore and Madras.

AC 30.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Br. High Court Dismisses Jewish Agency Application

NO PERMISSION TO PREVENT REFUGEES LANDING IN GERMANY

LONDON, August 29 (Reuter).—The application of the Jewish Agency for a writ of 'habeas corpus' by which it hoped to prevent the landing in Germany of the 4,300 Jews, who are now on their way to Hamburg from France after failing to get into Palestine, was dismissed in the High Court here today.

Mr. Justice Jenkins, summing up after the Agency's counsel Mr. D. N. Pritt, had asked the court to compel the British Government to take the Jews to either Palestine or Cyprus, accused Mr. Pritt of a "wholly unwarrantable attack on the bona fides of the British Government" by his allegation that leaflets advising the Jews that they would be transported to Cyprus had been distributed in bad faith and that the Jews had been put on aboard the ships for France under false pretences.

He was satisfied that this was merely a misunderstanding.

The six applicants, picked at random from the Jews aboard the three British merchant vessels, were members of a party of illegal immigrants organised among Jews who had had a bad time in Europe during the war and who were sent to Palestine to enter, if they could, in defiance of immigration regulations, he said.

The Solicitor General, Sir Frank Soskice, who argued that the presence of the Jews aboard the British vessels could not be considered a legal detention since the Jews had refused to land in France, and a decision on some destination had been essential, protested strongly against what he termed "extravagant and improper allegation of bad faith."

BRITISH DESTROYERS TO ESCORT SHIPS

ABOARD THE BRITISH SHIP "RUNNYMEDE PARK", August 29 (Reuter).—Three British battle class destroyers joined the three British ships carrying the 4,350 Jewish "exodus" refugees as they steamed out of Gibraltar for Hamburg today to escort them as far as the English channel, writes Boyd France, Reuter's Correspondent aboard the British ship "Runnymede Park."

Each destroyer had been detailed to keep close watch on the three ships to quell any violence aboard the immigrant ships.

Soon after the Runnymede Park got under way about 1,500 immigrants on board drew new hope from a rumour sweeping the holds that the United Nations would request Britain to turn the ships back to Palestine before they reached Hamburg.

It was impossible to trace the source of this rumour, which appeared to be one of those scraps of gossip distilled from the refugees' despair. But it gained wide belief aboard the ship and repeated assurances from the crew that the ships were definitely bound for Hamburg failed to disillusion the immigrants.

The convoy is expected to reach Hamburg in about nine days.

INTENSIVE SCREENING PLANNED

HERFORD (Germany), August 29 (Reuter).—British intelligence agents will make an all-out probe of illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine when the 4,500 Jews in three British transports arrived at Hamburg from Port du Bouc, Southern France, in a week's time.

An intensive screening of the Jews was planned to discover where they came from and through what channels they passed before starting their illegal journey.

Those Jews found to be "refugees" would be absorbed into German economy (directed to labour and treated as Germans), and those who qualified as "displaced persons" be sent to such D.P. Camps as Belsen to be placed on the list for official immigration to Palestine.

Transport would be found for those who accepted the French Government's offer of refuge in France.

The screening would be conducted in two camps near Luebeck on the Baltic—Poppendorf and Anstau. The camps were not luxurious but "adequate." The Jews would be taken there by train.

SOLUTION OF PALESTINE PROBLEM

GENEVA, August 29 (Reuter).—The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine today based its final recommendation for a solution of the Palestine problem on the principles that the British mandate should be ended as early as possible and independence granted as soon as practical, a reliable source here said tonight.

Other points recommended by the Committee were: The United Nations organisation should be responsible for maintenance of order in Palestine during the transition period; the holy places should be preserved and access for worship and pilgrimage should be ensured with existing rights; the General Assembly should initiate and execute an international arrangement whereby 250 000 Jews now in the Assembly centres should be dealt with as a matter of urgency; the solution of the world Jewish problem cannot be found in Palestine.

The last recommendation was objected to by Guatemala and Uruguay. The others were adopted unanimously.

These "basic recommendations" are understood to be of such a general nature as to be acceptable to all the Committee members—even those who differ as to whether the solution of the problem is to be found in a federal state in two independent States having only certain economic relations in common.

Armed Jews Decamp With Diamonds Worth £12,500

JERUSALEM, August 29, (Reuter): Armed Jews stole diamonds worth £ 12,500 in two robberies in the All-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv today.

Rachel Gordin, a clerk employed by the Diamond Trust Limited was held up in a taxi by armed men who took from her a box of diamonds worth about £ 5,000.

The same firm were the victims of the other robbery when three Jews with guns held up the staff, took the key of the safe and made off with stones worth over £ 7,500.

OPIUM SEIZED

JERUSALEM, August 29, (Reuter): British troops and police seized hashish and opium worth £ 20,000 and arrested six Arabs in a midnight swoop on an orange grove in Gaza, southern Palestine, the British Military Headquarters said tonight.

FEDERAL ARAB-JEWISH STATE FOR PALESTINE

U. N. O. Minority Report

LONDON, Aug. 27. (I.P.A.): It is understood that India and Iran will sign the Minority Report recommending a Federal Arab Jewish State for Palestine when the U.N.O. Special Palestine Committee submits recommendations on September 1st to the General Assembly. Another possible Minority Report may be signed by Yugoslavia suggesting Two-Nations State with Arab Jewish equality. The main political headache of the Majority Report is the recommendation whether Britain should stay or if small nations should control transitional period. Traditional British Foreign Policy considers the control of Palestine essential for the Empire. It is believed, however, that the United States disires Britain to keep the present troops in Palestine as an essential link of Anti-Soviet chain.

ALAN CUNNINGHAM VISITS COLONIAL OFFICE

LONDON, Aug. 29. (Reuter): Sir Alan Cunningham, the British High Commissioner for Palestine, visited the Colonial Office early to-day and conferred with Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary.

While Sir Alan, who arrived last night, is officially on a holiday, it was considered almost certain he would discuss Palestine's problems with the Government.

The Jerusalem correspondent of the London "News Chronicle" declared in a despatch published to-day that Sir Alan Chunningham will make a last attempt to induce the Government to change the destination of the 4,300 Jews now on their way to Hamburg in three British transport.

The correspondent stated that if Sir Alan Cunningham failed in his appeal he might resign. Other questions Sir Alan was expected to discuss were the reduction of Britain's armed forces in Palestine and the recent visit of the United Nations Special Committee whose report is due about the middle of September.

It's A Wise Decision

Sultan Ahmed Welcomes Abolition Of Separate Electorates

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29. (A.P.I.): Sir Sultan Ahmed said to-day in a statement that partition and sub-division might have created different states, but the volume and the intensity of the minorities problem remained unaltered.

"I would suggest that a well equipped section must at once be set up in the Government of both the dominions for evolving practical methods for the due protection of minorities", he said.

Sir Sultan was glad the Constituent Assembly had rejected separate electorates for the Muslims.

"This is a wise decision and in my view is in the best interests of the Muslim themselves".

He said that we must try to and evolve means to remove all barriers and destroy the spirit of separation in all spheres and stages, political and social.

"India and Pakistan will be judged by their attitude towards their minorities. Both must go out of their way to give immediate satisfaction to those whom God has placed in their care and protection," he added.

BULGARIAN LEADER APPEALS AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

SOFIA, August 30 (Reuter): M. Nikola Petkov, Bulgarian opposition leader sentenced to death by hanging on treason charges by a Sofia Court has submitted an appeal to the Bulgarian Supreme Court of appeal.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED BY NEW INSECTICIDES

Although it is common knowledge that typhoid and malaria kill thousands yearly, it is not generally known that these dread diseases often are spread by the fly and mosquito.

Science has now developed a deadly insect-killer in DDT—a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, the killing power of DDT persists long after being applied. One of the most efficient methods of application is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on doors, ceilings and other surfaces. After this has been done, the DDT will remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT is simple in its action: after DDT is sprayed, the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and die. While long-lasting in effect, DDT is slow in action and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

When a fast-acting insecticide is desired, pyrethrum sprays are superior. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. It should be remembered however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum spray.

Using a pyrethrum spray to get rid of insects quickly and a 5% DDT spray for long-lasting protection gives the home complete freedom from harmful insects.

These 2 Insecticides Sure Death to Insects
MADE IN U.S.A.
FLIT
Surface Spray
CONTAINS 5% DDT
CONTAINS 5% DDT
FOR SPRAYING
WALLS CEILINGS
AND OTHER SURFACES
DRIES AND LEAVES A FILM THAT
KILLS
FLIES · MOSQUITOES
ROACHES · BED BUGS
MOTHS · ANTS
FLIT
CONTAINS PYRETHRUM + SYNTHETIC COMPOUNDS
To be sure you get FLIT SURFACE SPRAY, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy FLIT, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.
For long-lasting protection, use FLIT Surface Spray
For quick killing power, rely on FLIT

C. C. I. BADMINTON

LEWIS AND MUGWE IN FINAL

Bhopardikar And Patil Play Well

— BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the semi-finals of the men's doubles event Bhopardikar and Patel put up a grand fight before going down to Lewis and Mugwe. Bhopardikar was excellent at the nets and received splendid support from Patil whose genius for strokes was equal to his ability of retrieving almost imposible shots. —

Both the mixed doubles semi-finals produced poor badminton. Hardly one of the eight players who contested the right to figure in the finals played well. Chinoy proved to be unsuitable for mixed play by continually poaching. Mrs. Soman played somewhat better but made for too many grimaces.

The following are the results:—

JUNIOR'S GIRLS' SINGLES (QUARTER FINALS)

Miss K. Wankadia w.o. Miss R. Vimadalal.

(SEMI-FINALS)

Miss K. Wankadia beat Miss V. J. Shah 11-1, 11-0; Miss Heranjal beat Miss Killen 11-0, 11-0.

PROFESSIONALS' SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS)

Popatlal Mohanlal beat Pandurang Ramji 15-11, 15-3; L. G. Salve beat Hari Sadoo 15-3, 15-6.

MIXED DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS)

Mrs. Castelhino and Ferreira beat Miss Chinoy and Thackersey 14-18, 15-3, 15-10; Miss Soman and Shirke beat Miss Moloobhoy and Dinker Rao 18-15, 15-7.

MEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS)

Lewis and Mugwe beat Patil and Bhopardikar 18-15, 12-15, 15-8.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

LADIES' SINGLES—SEMI FINALS

5-30 P.M. Miss M. R. Chinoy vs. Mrs. Lewis. 6-0 P.M. Miss M. Heranjal vs. Mrs. R. Soman.

GENTS' SINGLES—SEMI FINALS

6-30 P.M. H. Ferreira vs. G. Lewis. 7-50 P.M. S. Dinker Rao vs. G. P. Shirke.

LADIES' DOUBLES—SEMI FINALS

7-30 P.M. Miss Mumtaz Chinoy and Miss F. Talyarkhan vs. Mrs. Lewis and Miss Malini Heranjal.

PERSUADE PATAUDI TO LEAD TEAM

Maharajkumar Of Vizianagram's Advice To Cricket Board Of Control

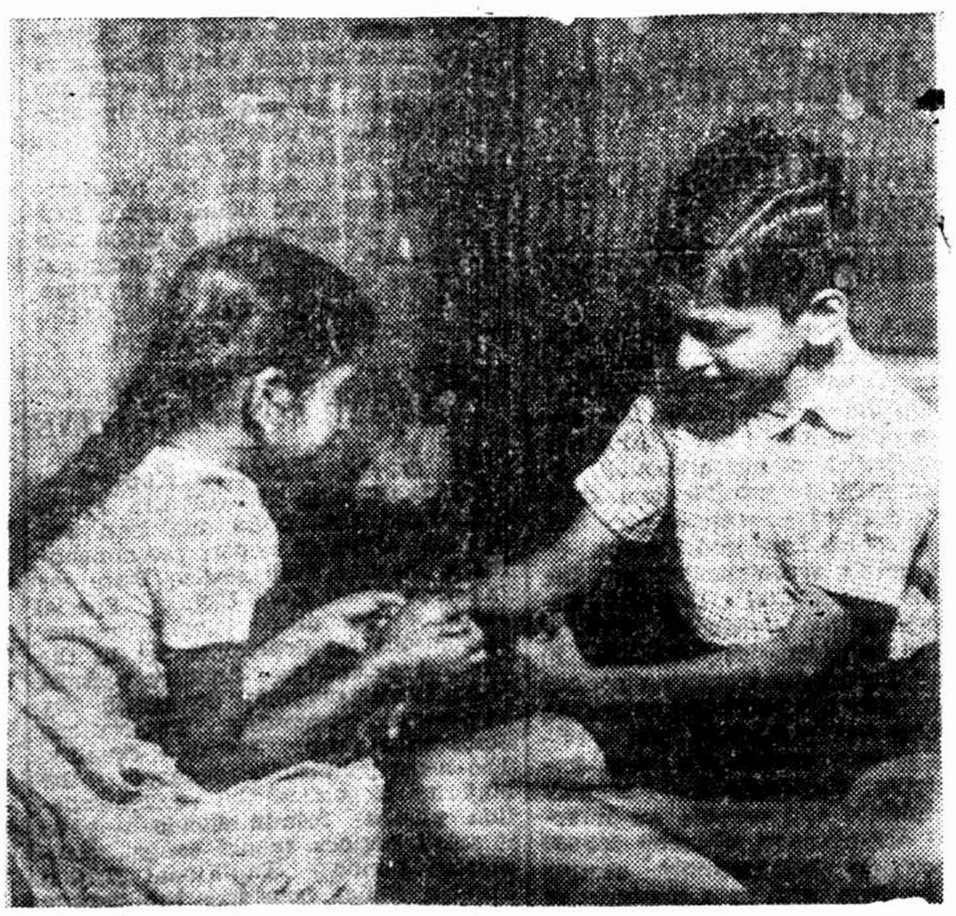
BENARES, August 29, (A.P.I.): The Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram, captain of the cricket team that toured England in 1936, in a statement to the press today said: "News of Merchants's illness and his consequent resignation from the captaincy of the cricket team that is to tour Australia and the inability of Mustaq Ali to accompany the team is nothing short of a disaster of the first magnitude. Even with these two absentees the tour must take place at all events. It, however, does not mean that India's selectors should not try to replace these two with the best material available. The Board of Control, in my opinion, should request the Nawab of Pataudi to undertake the responsibilities of captaincy

"India would be very fortunate indeed if the Board could presuade Pataudi to undertake the tour. His last tour, as skipper of the Indian team to England was by no means a failure. With his fragile physique one cannot but compliment Pataudi for the manner in which he handled his side."

ARREST OF KHAKSARS IN BHOPAL

BHOPAL, August 29, (A.P.I.): Some Khaksars were arrested last night under the Bhopal Public Safety Act as a precautionary measure

RAKSHA BANDHAN



She ties the amulet on her brother's wrist. Its charm protects him for full one solar year till yet another Raksha Bandhan day comes round. But he has to pay the price of a present.

ROVER'S CUP

TRADES TROUNCE YOUNG ATHLETIC

TRADES	**4**
YOUNG ATHLETIC (Chaibasa)	**0**

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's all football combination the Trades India Sports Club qualified for the quarter-finals of the Rover's Cup Tournament by defeating Young Athletic by four goals to nil under appalling underfoot conditions. It would have been better to call off the game for the ground was covered with pools of water in several places.

Maton, Thomas (2) and a self-goal helped the winners to complete their tally.

The teams:

TRADES—Sanjiva; Manuel and Rattnam; Perumal, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Matori.

YOUNG ATHLETIC (Chaibasa)—Ghanashyam; R. Sen and M. Das; A. Das, S. Mitra and A. Halder; S. Ghore, S. Sen, Habu, A. Banerji and B. Verma.

TEAM FLYING TO AUSTRALIA

CALCUTTA, August 30, (A.P.I.): Mustaq Ali will make the trip to Australia with the Indian Cricket Team, announces the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

The board has also now decided to send the team by air to Australia in view of the delay to the boat "Orion" by which they were to leave originally from Colombo in September. In all likelihood the players will assemble in Calcutta and fly from here

GHAUS MOHAMMED BEATEN IN NEW MALDEN LAWN TENNIS

NEW MALDEN (Surrey), Aug. 30 (Reuter): Ghaus Mohammed, Indian Davis Cup player, was beaten in the finals of the men's singles in the New Malden Lawn Tennis championships here today by Roland Carter 6/4, 2/6, 6/3. —

Ghaus Mohammed suffering from a cold, led 3/2 in the final set but could not keep up pace and allowed the London player to win the next four games in a row for the match, Subsequently, Mohammed withdrew from the semi-final of men's doubles.

ROYAL DECREE PROROGUE'S SIAMESE PARLIAMENT

BANGKOK, August 29, (U.P.A.): A royal decree was promulgated today proroguing the Siamese Parliament on August 30th.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Foreign Minister Athakieti Banomyong, accompanied by Suchi Hiranyabruk who is secretary to the Foreign Minister, is expected to leave for the United States early in September.

Athakieti will head the Siamese delegation to the U.N.O. General Session. Other delegates include: Prince Waran Waithayakorn, Ambassador to the United States, and Direk Chaiyanam, Ambassador to Britain as well as Prince Subhaswasdi.

PRESENT CROP OF HEAVYWEIGHT BOXERS

Not Even Third Raters Says Dempsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, (Reuter): An extraordinary situation in the ranks of heavyweight boxing, where the champion, Joe Louis, despite his readiness to take on any challenger cannot find a man qualified to be considered as such, is still having its repercussions on sport as a whole.

Jack Dempsey, as concerned as most followers of the sport by the slump, believes that only one step will alter the position and that is for Louis to retire and throw in his crown for open competition.

Dempsey, now 52, says that the present crop of contenders "would not even have been third raters in my day." Without Louis, the field would become wide open and would thus induce competition — and bring out fight hungry fans with their thousands of dollars.

He blames the war for the lack of talent and adds profoundly," it lasted too long.

George Godfrey, Negro heavyweight who used to act as sparing partner to Dempsey, died recently in abject poverty. Dempsey read about it in the newspapers and saved his old-time helper from a pauper's grave by paying for the funeral himself.

PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY

No "Isms" Will Guide It, Says Ghulam Mahomed

KARACHI, August 29, (A.P.I.): "Practical economic and not any 'isms' will guide the financial and industrial policy of the Pakistan Government", said Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan Finance Minister, in an interview with the 'Dawn'.

He said that the Government proposed to call shortly a conference of representatives of Provincial Governments and of all interests concerned and then would formulate their policy.

The Finance Minister added: "We are not wedded to any particular theory, except that our objective will be to develop our national economy so that the standard of living of our people may be raised, the defence of the country may be placed on a reasonably sound footing and the standard of agriculture may be improved".

He said that private enterprise would have ample scope provided it did not amount to the exploitation of its working class man-power to the detriment of the State. Certain types of industry such as hydro-electric projects would be nationalised because the state would have to be the pioneer in planning and executing such projects. Other industries might have to be developed on the basis of private enterprise with state protection in various forms.

BONUS TO BHANGIES

HUBLI, August 29, (A.P.I.): The Municipal Borough at its meeting this evening decided to give Rs. 50 as bonus to bhangies and sweepers.

Middlesex Win County Cricket Championship

Tributes To Bowlers Jack Young And Jim Sims

LONDON, August 30 (Reuter).—A brilliant County cricket championship win by Middlesex is the fitting climax to the splendid career of their Captain, Walter Robins, who is not expected to lead the side next season. Middlesex owe much to their dynamic captain under whose leadership they have finished way ahead of their rivals, Gloucestershire, to become the first southern county to win the Championship in 26 years. Robins has received admirable support from all his batsmen and bowlers. The magnificent batting of Bill Edrich, Denis Compton and Jack Robertson laid the foundation of most of their victories, while the fine spin bowling of Jack Young and Jim Sims together with the accurate fast medium deliveries of Laurie Gray pressed home the advantage.

But they are also strong in reserves. As Robins pointed out after the "slaughter" of Northamptonshire at Lord's", although we were without some of our leading players in as many as nine matches, we managed to win seven of these."

Commenting on Middlesex's championship win Robins said: "It is very gratifying to be top after finishing second for five seasons in successession." Robins added: "The season has helped to show excellence of the present scoring system, for cricket has been played with the main idea of reaching a decision wherever possible."

Middlesex's triumph was completed as Young and Sims shot Northamptonshire out in their second innings for only 74 runs.

Denis Compton just pipped Edrich by a day in the race for 3,000 runs this season. It is the first time in history that two batsmen from one county have achieved this feat. With Robertson within striking distance of this total, a record may be set up which may stand for all time.

It was a bitter pill for Compton when he was bowled, needing only 15 runs to equal Jack Hobb's record of sixteen centuries in one season. However, he has possibly another six or seven innings, counting the festival matches, in which to achieve this feat.

GLOUCESTER'S DECLINE

The decline of Gloucestershire since their defeat by Middlesex at Cheltenham has been a great surprise. That setback appeared to knock the stuff out of them and they have gone from bad to worse. Sussex, the only team to leave Bristol unbeaten this season, again proved Gloucestershire's bogey team. Set to get 127 for victory, Sussex knocked off the runs in only 70 minutes to win by nine wickets and thus set the seal on their superiority throughout the match. The tied match between Hampshire and Lancashire at Bournemouth was only the fourth in county championship in 21 years—but second this summer.

Only 21 first class matches have ended in ties anywhere in the world since records were first kept in 1783.

In the match again Yorkshire Peter Smith, the Essex All-rounder, completed the double of 100 wickets and 1,000 runs and also established an Essex record by taking 160 wickets in one season.

The Lancashire Captain, Kenneth Cranston, scored his maiden century in first class cricket in the game against Hampshire.

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India And Pakistan Govts. To Collaborate

Notice To Readers

Thursday September 4, being Parsi New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday September 5.

"Austerity Dollar Living"

British Proposal For Empire Conference

CANBERRA, August 30 (Reuter). A special conference of all empire countries is to meet in London to deal with the present Dollar crisis, it was authoritatively learned here to day.

The commonwealth countries expect that Britain will request the acceptance of austerity dollar living comparable with the worst war years, it was learned.

The conference, is to meet in London about the same time as the meeting of the International Bank and Monetary Fund talks which begin on September 11.

It is believed that all commonwealth countries have accepted the invitation to the talks.

The conference nas been called at the same time as the International Fund meeting, it was understood, because empire economic experts then in London for the conference might be able to explain the British position to experts from other countries, notably the United States, who would also be present at the time.

2 Inches Of Rain In 9 Hours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two inches of rain were recorded within nine hours from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. to-day in the City, according to the Santa Cruz Observatory, bringing the total rainfall since June 1 to 45.8 inches.

The heavy rain was accompanied by gusts of wind with a velocity of 30 miles per hour.

Tomorrow's forecast according to the observatory is intermittent rain with heavy showers.

(See Page 11)

GHAVAM-ES-SULTANEH RE-ELECTED PREMIER

TEHERAN, August 30. (Reuter): Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, Persian Prime Minister, who resigned on Wednesday after the election of the new Majlis (Parliament) was reelected Premier today in a private session of the National Assembly with 78 votes out of a total of 116.

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

The New York Cotton market was closed today and will remain closed on Monday, 1st September.

Stop Press

HYDERABAD ARRESTS

HYDERABAD, Deccan August 30 (A.P.I.): According to a bulletin issued by the Hyderabad State Congress today Mr. Srinivas Rao Ekhelikar, President of the District Congress Committee, and four other Congressmen have been arrested at Bidar yesterday under the Hyderabad Defence Act.

ELIZABETH'S HOME DAMAGED BY FIRE

LONDON, August 30 (Reuter): No "suspicious circumstances" were involved in the fire which last night severely damaged Sunning Hill Park the home to be of Britain's heiress presumptive, Princess Elizabeth, the Chief of the local Police stated today.

Communications In Punjab To Be Restored

R.A.F. Help To Both Dominions: Sardar To Fly To Jullundur

NEW DELHI, August 30, (A.P.I.): Speedy measures are to be taken by the Governments of India and of Pakistan to restore communications in the Punjab, it is reliably learnt.

R. A. F. TO RENDER HELP

The Royal Air Force is placing at the disposal of each of the Governments two transport squadrons for the evacuation of Railway and Post and Telegraph employees who are held up in the territory of the Dominion for which they have not opted.

It was originally intended that such personnel would have been exchanged on August 15, but the outbreak of disorders in the Punjab prevented this and has contributed largely to the breakdown of communications.

Each squadron will make two trips per day and it is expected that between September 3 and 7 the exchange will have taken place. It is hoped that Railway traffic would be resumed on September 7.

EVACUATION OF REFUGEES

It is further learnt that the two Governments have agreed to send an equal number of special trains for the evacuation of refugees. These trains will be provided with military guards of the community travelling by the train and the tracks in the affected areas will be guarded by troops of the area. There will thus be a double check, it is explained. Finally, appeals to the population in the affected areas to remain calm and not to leave their homes unless it is essential are to be dropped from the air. The leaflets also will state the determination of the two Governments to restore peace.

Sardar To Visit Jullundur

NEW DELHI, August 30 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister, is flying tomorrow morning to Jullundur in order to assist the Government of East Punjab in strengthening the refugee organisation.

A Special Committee of the Cabinet with Prime Minister as its Chairman is likely to be appointed to consider the problem of refugees and evacuation from day to day.

The Committee will be assisted by a Staff Committee consisting of Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. S. K. Kripalani, Additional Secretary Defence Department, Mr. C. N. Chandra, Refugee Commissioner and a senior representative of the Commander-in-Chief (India) to review the progress of relief and evacuation and to ensure that the Cabinet Committee's decisions are promptly carried out.

All transport including civilian vehicles mobilised for the purpose of evacuating minorities from West Punjab will be under the control of the Indian Military authorities who will maintain constant liaison with the Government of West Punjab. Already 100 trucks have been sent to Amritsar by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, who is endeavouring to mobilise a considerably larger number of additional vehicles.

Within a day or two, it is hoped, to increase the frequency of air services to various points in Pakistan and in some cases to introduce new services, to provide air transport for the evacuation of refugees.

DAILY SERVICES

Daily services will be run to Peshawar, Quetta, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. Additional air services are being arranged for Lahore and Karachi, the later through Hyderabad (Sind).

Facilities will also be provided by the Government of India for chartering private planes for evacuating refugees from Sialkot, Sargoda, Lyallpur, Multan and Dehra Ismail Khan. Mr. N. C. C. Ghosh, member of the Air Licencing Board has been appointed controlling authority, air transport for refugees.

Arrangements are in hand to evacuate by air early next week a large number of Officials of the East Punjab Government who are at present stranded in West Punjab.

Meanwhile, the Government of East Punjab has appointed a Refugee Commissioner to organise refugee camps and reception centres. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, it is understod, has offered the services of upto 40 administrative Officers in order to assist the East Punjab Government in making relief and evacuation arrangements.

General Sir Rob Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief (India) has returned to Delhi from Lahore and is engaged in setting up the necessary military organisation for the evacuation of refugees. It is understood that Mr. S. K. Kripalani, Additional Secretary, Defence Department, is flying to Lahore to-morrow in order to discuss administrative problems with the Government of Pakistan.

WEST PUNJAB STILL DISTURBED

JULLUNDUR, August 30 (API):—The situation in the West Punjab continues to be disturbed, particularly in Sialkot and Gujranwala districts, says a press note issued by the East Punjab Government this evening.

Non-Muslim refugees have reached Amritsar in a terrible plight. Feelings are running high in the city as a non-Muslim convoy arrived under a Muslim military escort with 18 dead and 25 injured persons.

In Gurdaspur a Muslim mob is reported to have attacked a village. Muslim mobs also attempted to attack non-Muslim mohallas in Ludhiana city.

The city and district of Ferozepur are quiet but refugees from Montgomery are pouring in with incredible tales of suffering. Hoshiapur and Jullundur city continue to be quiet.

The work of evacuation of refugees has been undertaken in right earnest by the army. From Jullundur hundreds of buses left for the West Punjab to-day for bringing non-Muslim refugees.

An example of peaceful evacuation of Muslims from the East Punjab was witnessed to-day. It was a two-mile long procession and Muslim refugees on foot, with about 4,000 donkeys carrying their belongings, passed through Jullundur.

In addition to the refugees camp at Kurukshetra, the East Punjab Government is starting refugee camps for non-Muslims at Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Patankot, Derbar Nanak, Ferozepur, Fazilka, Mukeshwar and Ludhiana.

3 WEST BENGAL MINISTERS RESIGN

CALCUTA, August 30 (U.P.I.): The reshuffle of the West Bengal Cabinet is likely to take effect on

(Continued on Page 16)

Stow-Away From Bombay In London Court

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, August 30 (Reuter): A 16-year-old English boy accused of stowing away aboard the troopship "Franconia" which arrived last night from Bombay alleged in a Juvenile Court here today that he travelled 6,000 miles because his father in Bombay, who drank heavily and had spent all the legacy left by the boy's mother, had told him that he wanted nothing more to do with him. The youth was remanded in custody.

No British Military Help For Punjab

LONDON, August 30, (Reuter): The Governments of India and Pakistan have not requested British military help to meet the Punjab situation, it was authoritatively learned here today.

A report that such help had been sought was described as "thoroughly unfounded".

Punjab Situation Improves

MOST CITIES QUIET

LAHORE, August 30 (API): The overall situation has improved during the last 24 hours. Whilst there is still violence in certain areas and troops have been in action against malefactors inflicting casualties there has been a definite lessening of attacks by big gangs during the last 24 hours, says a 'communique' issued by the Punjab Boundary Force.

The 'communique' adds that the main source of trouble at present is the action of both communities against the refugees of the other.

Most cities have been relatively quiet. The main incidents were in Lahore. Looters have been arrested. Amritsar has reported a completely quiet day.

In the rural areas, violence on the former scale against villages and other inhabitants has not been reported from any quarter, but there has been action against refugees by locals.

The Civil and Military authorities are continuing evacuation of refugees of both communities to clear the concentrations now building up.

The migration of non-Muslims from the West is steadily increasing.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO PUNJAB

All aeroplane services that are being run to Lahore, Rawalpindi, Amritsar and Srinagar for evacuation purposes will be utilised for the dispatch of air mail articles to these places. Letters should bear the usual blue air mail label and extra postage to cover air mail charges.

8 KILLED IN TRAIN HOLD UP

NEW DELHI, August 30 (A.P.I.): A passenger train arriving from Gurgaon (Punjab) was held up and attacked by a mob near Palam Railway Station, ten miles from here this morning when eight persons are reported to have been killed. Police aid was quickly rushed to the area and the mob was dispersed. The train was escorted to Delhi cantonment. Most of the passengers in the train were refugees.

EVACUATION OF MINORITIES FROM HAZARA

PESHAWAR, August 29, (AP.I.): Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Premier of the N.W.F. Province has returned to Peshawar after visiting the riot affected areas in Haripur in district Hazara.

The Premier told the press that the situation in Haripur was now well under control. Members of the minority community had been safely evacuated to Kakul refugees camp. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazara and the Inspector General of Police N.W.F.P. were present on the spot along with a police force and handled the situation.

JINNAH MEETS MAMDOT

LAHORE, August 30, (A.P.I.): Qaide-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, held discussions today with Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Premier of the West Punjab and their Ministers on the situation in the West Punjab.

In the evening, the Qaide-e-Azam attended a reception given in his honour by the Governor of the West Punjab, Sir Francis Mudie.

PAKISTAN ARMY TO TAKE OVER EVACUATION WORK

LAHORE, August 30 (A.P.I.): From Monday next the Pakistan Army is taking over the work of evacuating refugees from the East Punjab and providing transport for distribution in various districts and for the movement of food stocks and other supplies for refugee camps.

An office is being established for this purpose in Lahore where Army Officers will, in consultation with the Officers of the West Punjab officers will plan the daily movement of convoys.

SOVIET RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATIES

Britain Welcomes Decision

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Reuter): Last night's announcement by Moscow radio that the Supreme Soviet had authorised ratification of the peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania was officially welcomed by a spokesman of the British Foreign Office.

Earlier yesterday, news reached London from the British Embassy in Moscow that Andrei Vishinsky had notified Frank Roberts, British Charge d'Affaires, that he hoped to be able to inform him of an early date for the deposit of instruments of ratification of the five treaties in Moscow.

The deposit of instruments by the members of the "Big Four", who are signatories of the respective treaties, is the official act by which the treaties come into force. American, British and French instruments are ready in Moscow at the respective embassies of the three powers.

REASONS FOR WELCOME

The Soviet decision to ratify is particularly welcome for two reasons:

(1) It puts an end to the apparent deadlock created by the Russian announcement that ratification would be delayed until all the Governments of all the ex-enemy powers had agreed announcement followed a decision by the Italian Parliament not to consent to the signature of the treaty until all the Great Powers had ratified.

(2). It paves the way for the official termination of a state of war between the Allied Powers and all the ex-enemy powers in Europe, except Austria and Germany, and for the resumption of full diplomatic relations.

Developments which follow the entry into force of the peace treaties include:

(A). The withdrawal of Allied troops from the countries concerned within 90 days; and (B) The obligation for the "Big Four" to take a decision upon the future of the Italian colonies within one year or, failing agreement between them, to refer the question to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The British proposal, made last Easter, for a meeting of special deputies for Italy to discuss the Italian colonial question, was not pursued as a result of Soviet reluctance to agree to such a meeting before the ratification of the Italian Treaty.

When you are tired and run-down, merely a draft is enough to cause a cold. Then don't delay—use Mistol immediately! Just a few drops in each nostril relieves inflammation and clears up the congestion, making breathing easy.

Avoid disagreeable and weakening colds. Use Mistol.

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

SOCIALIST PARTY APPEALS FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY

Decides To Give Autonomy To Branches In Pakistan

NAGPUR, Aug. 29. (A.P.I.): The national executive of the Socialist Party, after a three-day session here, issued a statement calling upon the minorities in India and Pakistan to pledge their loyalty to their respective states.

The division of India is now a settled fact, says the statement, and it can be unsettled only by mutual consent and free and voluntary choice of the parties. The two states should cultivate friendly relations with each other.

According to the statement, the Socialist Party has decided to give autonomy to branches of the party in Pakistan to conduct their affairs. The Party's branches in Pakistan will be free to decide their future relations with the Congress organisation so much so that they can completely sever their connection with it.

The statement defines Party's aims and appeals to the peoples to stop communal warfare

World's Largest Live Volcano In Eruption

KOKUA, Aug. 29 (U.P.A.): Mount Aso, the world's largest live volcano, began erupting on August 26th for the second time this year.

U. S. Army representatives in Central Kyushu, who visited the scene, reported that volcanic ash is being spread over a wide area and estimated that about 13,000,000 yen worth of crops has been destroyed.

FIFTEEN KILLED IN TRAIN ACCIDENT NEAR MADRID

MADRID, August 30, (Reuter): Fifteen persons were killed and 20 injured last night when a bridge collapsed near Villarova De La Sierra in the province of Saragossa as a passenger train from Soria to Calatayud was travelling over it.

THEFT OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ATOMIC INSTALLATION

WASHINGTON, August 30, (Reuter): G-men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have arrested a man named Arnold Frederick Kivi for the alleged theft of "highly confidential photographs" from the American atomic installations at Los Alamos, New Mexico, according to A.F.B.I. announcement here today

Kivi was arrested in New York, it was stated.

The F.B.I. said that the pictures found on Kivi's possession depicted various phases of atomic research equipment used in connection with the atom bomb.

It was alleged that Kivi an ex-soldier, admitted removing "certain classified" photographs from the installation, where the first atomic bomb was assembled but told investigators that he destroyed them when he became "extremely concerned" about them.

W. BENGAL PREMIER WARNS THE RICH

Help Rehabilitation Or Govt. Will Impose Tax

CALCUTTA, August 29 (API): The Premier of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, told wealthy people of Calcutta that if they did not adequately subscribe to the fund for the rehabilitation of people who had suffered in the communal disturbances in the city, Government would be bound to impose taxation on them.

The Premier was speaking as the chief guest at a social gathering of Hindus and Muslims organised by the residents of Jorasanko area to celebrate independence and to promote communal harmony.

Jorasanko was one of the badly affected areas in the communal disturbances. A purse of Rs. 4,000 was presented to the Premier on the occasion for rehabilitation work.

The Premier said that nearly a crore of rupees would be needed for rehabilitation according to Mahatma Gandhi, who had also suggested that the work of collection of money would be left to a non-official committee. If they failed Government should step in.

CONTROL OF SALT NECESSARY

Food Dept. Official's Remedy For Scarcity

NEW DELHI, August 30, (U.P.I.): "The control by the Government of the production and distribution of salt in India seems to be the only means whereby the poor man's salt can be made available to him at much cheaper cost and in quantities sufficient to meet his requirement."

Thus observed a responsible official of the Food Department, Government of India, when approached by the United Press of India to explain the scarcity of salt which was noticeable in the market of late.

It may be recalled that the repeal of salt duty with effect from April 1 last was the culmination of unstained agitation in this behalf for nearly a quarter of a century by the Indian National Congress under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who characterised this tax on salt as grossly iniquitous. Since the abolition of salt tax however, salt seems to be gradually disappearing from the market with the result that the poor man for whose behalf Gandhiji was so anxious has got to purchase it at a steadily increasing price.

The same source further informed that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, Government of India, was seriously concerned over this turn of events and might come forward with his scheme before long for controlling this situation.

The United Press of India could gather from the same source that the division of India had not prejudicially affected the position of the Indian Dominion so far as her salt resources were concerned. It was further gathered that the total production of salt in India during 1946-47 was, roughly speaking, 50 million maunds as against the total annual, consumption on the basis of per capita consumption, of 60 million maunds. Out of this total quantity, areas comprised within the Indian Dominion produced approximately 37 million maunds as against the consumption of nearly 40 million maunds, thus leaving a deficit of nearly 3 million maunds. It was, however pointed out that this annual deficit in production need not cause serious anxiety inasmuch as the areas comprised within the Indian Dominion have a potentiality of salt production upto 72 millio. maunds per year.

BRITISH COAL MINERS ON STRIKE

Daily Production Falls Down By 35,000 Tons

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire), Aug 29. (Reuter): Britain, desperately in need of more coal to meet her economic crisis, is losing an estimated 35,000 tons a day through unofficial miners strike, which spread to-day to fourteen collieries in the country's greatest coalfield—the South Yorkshire.

The strike began in protest against a move to increase production by adding two feet to the stretch of coal face to be cleared by each miner during a shift.

Miners at the Grimthorpe colliery struck against this proposal and workers at other pits have come out in sympathy.

So far the strike has cost one hundred thousand tons of coal, the National Coal Board—controllers of the mines since they were nationalised—announced to-night.

Union leaders to-day denounced the unofficial strike as "blackmail" and "criminal" and the Minister of Fuel Mr. Emanul Shinwell, announced today that he would go to Yorkshire on Sunday to address a meeting of miners

Mr. Will Lawther, President of the National Union of Mine Workers, declared to-day that the strike, coming at such a time was "more than criminal—it is bordering upon the stage of insanity".

One-Party Government For Greece

Populist Cabinet Sworn In

ATHENS, Aug. 30. (Reuter): Greece to-day—after a night of political drama—had a Government. A week of crisis ended when King Paul last night swore in members of a one-party Populist Cabinet under M. Constantin Tsaldaris, Foreign Minister in the Coalition Government which resigned last Saturday.

The new Tsaldaris Cabinet was formed despite the fact that party leaders had called on the King to advise him a one-party government would not be in the best interests of Greece and to ask him to call a "council of the crown" to solve the country's political crisis.

Earlier last night it appeared that efforts to form a new Government would again fail. Efforts to compose the differences between seven party leaders broke down dramatically when the leaders, in full disagreement, walked out of a meeting presided over by M. Demetrios Maximos.

It is understood the new cabinet is "provisional" and that M. Tsaldaris is leaving the door open for other parties to join it.

The cabinet will present itself to Parliament on Monday.

Populist strength in the Chamber is 141 out of 354, but M. Tsaldaris is counting on support from the National Liberation Party of General Napoleon Zervas and other small extreme right-wing groups totalling about 40 votes to secure the new Government a bare majority.

MAHATMA'S ANCESTRAL HOME

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Aug. 30.

Arrangements are in progress at Porbandar, the place of Mahatma Gandhi's nativity, for erecting a Kirti Mandir in close proximity to the house in which he was born. There will be, among other things, an assembly hall, and a pillar of glory with the fundamentals of his philosophy of life, based on the teachings of Tolstoi and Thoreau, incised thereon. Opinion is divided about the use to which the house in which Mahatma Gandhi was born should best be put. Some are in favour of preserving it intact. Others favour its pulling down except the exact spot of his birth, where mineature statues of Mahatma Gandhi and the late Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi should be set up.

Informed about the rival projects by his kinsmen occupying his ancestral home, Mahatma Gandhi has instructed them to maintain an attitude of detachment in respect of either project.

A. M. Khan Says

MAHATMA MUST REPLACE MOUNTBATTEN

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Reuter). Mr. Ali Muhmmed Khan, President of the Muslim League branch of Great Britain, told a press conference tonight that Mahatma Gandhi's appointment at Governor-General of India in the place of Viscount Mountbatten, who should be "recalled at once" was the only solution to "the widespread masacre in Eastern Punjab".

Mr. Muhmmed Khan thought that "as soon as responsibility falls on Hindu leaders" the situation would improve.

Even at this late hour, Mr. Khan continued, the situation could be redeemed, if Britain would withhold notification of the clauses in the Boundary Commission's award relating to the boundaries between Pakistan and India, thus creating a situation which could be dealt with by the United Nations.

"Pakistan must today show the spirit of Islam to the world the spirit of absolute tolerance" Mr. Khan said adding "whatever happens in India we, in Pakistan, are going to protect non-Muslims in our own area."

SURAT August 30, (A.P.I.): Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister Government of Bombay, is visiting Surat in the first week of September. He is likely to visit Bulsar on September 4.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 15, 2003.
Muslim: Shaval 14, 1366.
Parsi: Gatha 2, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-24 a.m. Sunset: 6-55 p.m.
Hightide: 12-16. Lowtide: 05-36. 18-23.

Today's Engagements

PROF. A. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR: 'Homeguards' Activities' today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the premises of Madhukar Perfumery, Vile Parle (West), Dadabhai Road.

YAJURVEDA SRAVANA UPAKARMA will be performed by Brahmasri Melatur Vadhyar today (Sunday) at the South Indian Bhajan Samaj, Matunga, from 6 a.m. to 12 noon.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS BOMBAY: Meeting will be held today (Sunday) at Poddar College Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to observe 'Travancore Liberation Day'.

BUNT ALIAS NADAVA SANGHA BOMBAY: Inaugural Address by Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy at 10 a.m. at Cama Hall, today (Sunday)

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA: Yajurvedees celebration, today (Sunday) between 7-30 and 10 a.m.

MANDVI ('B' WARD) DISTRICT BHADUT SANGH: Meeting today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Sangh's Office (Dr. Rana's Dispensary).

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR, KAKADWADI: Today (Sunday) ceremony of changing the Sacred Thread at 6-30 a.m.

Hon'ble Mr. G. D. Tapase, and the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil visited the Maharashtra High School (Lower Parel) on Friday evening.

KANADA VIDYARTHI PARISHAD: A joint general body meeting of the members of the Karnatak Vidyarthi Samithi, the Friends' Debating Society and the Karnatak Vidharthi Samithi will be held at Second Floor, "Bombay Fort" High School at 2 p.m. today (Sunday) under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the above three organisations to form the above Parishad.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (N.S.T.). The Swami will also, conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Kamakrishna at the above Hall at 6 p.m. today (Sunday). All are invited to attend.

INDIA UNITED MILLS' EMPLOYEES' UNION: Meeting at 9-30 a.m. today (Sunday) at R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: LAW OF CYCLES is the subject of a public lecture today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SRIKRISHNA SABHA: Yajur Upakarma today (Sunday) at Rambaug, Laxminarayan Road Matunga, (G.I.P.)

DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY: Meeting at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) at 275, Telang Road, Matunga, G.I.P. to consider the Diamond Jubillee Celebration of Sri Swami Sivanandaji of Rikhikesh.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. D. C. Amin on "Astrological reasons for modern National flag" 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School Princess Street.

GOMANTAK HINDU MANDAL: Annual gathering today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road President Sit. Mamasaheb Warerker.

LALITA KALA NIKETAN: Invite the public to attend "Members Eve" today (Sunday) at Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir, Vitthalbhai Patel Road at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Aug. 31.

BOMBAY—1

243.7 m (1.231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Swar Kalika 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Govindrao Barhanpurker (Pakhwaj par Teen tal) 8.45 Pramodini Desai 9.0 H Khan Mastana Bhajan aur Geet 9.15 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal) 11.0 Film Music 11.45 Bhimpilasi Angche Raag Musical feature; by B R Deodhar 12.15 p.m. Gangubai Hangal Brinbabani Sarang 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Gajananrao Joshi (Jaunpuri) 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 Y B Joshi Khayal Vilambit aur Drut 4.50 Marathi Pad 5.0 Govindrao Barhanpurkar Pakhawaj par Matta Tal 5.15 Gammat Jammat 5.45 Raag Puriya on Violin 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Y B Joshi Khayal Vilambit aur Drut 6.30 Kannada Songs by G S Yelapurkar 6.45 Pramodini Desai Ghazal aur Geet 7.0 Sudha Desai Gujarati Geet 7.15 Govindrao Barhanpurkar Pakhwaj par Jhaptal 7.30 Gururao Deshpande (Bihag) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Narali Paurnima by Shamrao N Oke 8.45 Var-Vahy-Amesha Carlyle (by B K. Karanjia) 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra 10.0 Concerto Hour.

TRIBUNAL UNDER SALES TAX ACT

The Government of Bombay has constituted, with effect from September 1, 1947, a Tribunal under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, consisting of Diwan Bahadur R. M. Bhise, as (President); and Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. P. C. Hansotia, as Members for the purposes of dealing with appeals and revision applications against decisions of the Commissioner of Sales Tax. The Headquarters of Sales Tax Tribunal will be at Bombay. The address of the Tribunal will provisionally be "C/o The Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bombay Province, Old Customs House, Fort Bombay."

Territorial Changes In Sholapur District

With a view to obviating the inconvenience to the people, the Government of Bombay has made the following territorial changes in the Sholapur District from August 1, 1948, on a permanent basis.

The Group of 16 villages which was included in the Mohol taluka as a temporary measure will be retransferred to the Pandharpur taluka.

The group of 17 villages which was included in the Pandharpur taluka, as a temporary measure, will be retransferred to the Sangola taluka.

The group of six villages which was included in the Pandharpur taluka, as a temporary measure, will be retransferred to the Malsiras taluka.

The group of four villages which was included in the Sangola taluka, as a temporary measure, will be retransferred to the Pandharpur taluka.

The Mohol taluka, with the exclusion of the 16 villages referred to above, will continue as a permanent measure from August 1, 1948.

Amendment In Sales Tax Rules

The Government of Bombay proposes to make an amendment in the Bombay Sales Tax Rules.

Under Rule 48 of the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, a revision application against an order of the Commissioner of Sales Tax has to be sent to the Sales Tax Tribunal within 30 days of the passing of such an order. As the Tribunal has been constituted only from 1st September 1947, the Government has decided that the period for sending such revision applications to the Tribunal should be within 30 days of the setting up of the Tribunal or of the passing of the order, whichever is later. A notification announcing the intention of the Government to amend Rule 48 of the Bombay Sales Tax Rules accordingly, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of August 29.

ORDER FREEZING STOCKS OF OIL CAKE

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), Bombay Government has issued the following:—

The Government of Bombay has cancelled with immediate effect its Order issued in June 1946, freezing the stocks of groundnut oilcake with any person in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Distrivt. A separate Order has been issued freezing the stocks of groundnut oilcake with all oilmills, which can be disposed of only under, and in asccordance with the conditions laid down in a permit issued by the Secretary Agriculture and Rural Development Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Search For Lost R. A. F. Mosquito

BOMBAY, Aug. 30. (A.P.I.): H. M. I. S. "Jumna", a sloop of the Royal Indian Navy, has been detailed by the Commodore in Charge, Bombay, it is understood to patrol the coast from Bombay to Karachi for locating the wreck of the R.A.F. mosquito which was lost between Bombay and Karachi on August 27.

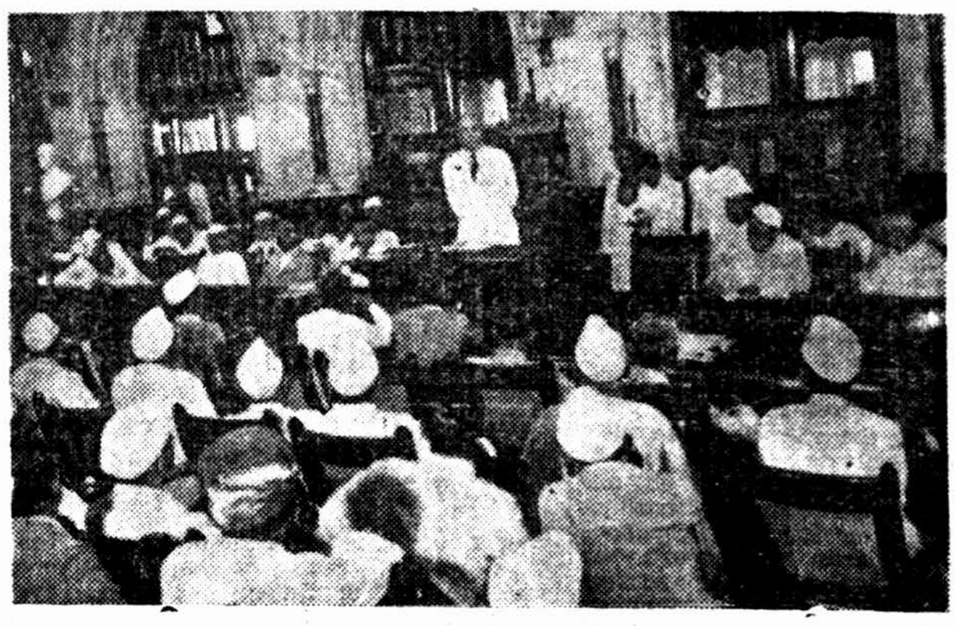
Another sloop, H.M.P.S. Godavri, a sloop of the Royal Pakistan Navy, which was on her way to Bombay has also been instructed by the Flag Officer commanding, Pakistan Navy, to keep a watch along the coast for the wreck of the mosquito.

It is learnt from R.A.F. authorities that two dakotas of the R.A.F. which surveyed the Bombay-Karachi route on August 29 suspected that the mosquito might have crashed near Port Okha, in Kathiawar. A search was made of the area but on finding no trace of the plane the attempt was given up

LORRY DRIVER'S TRAGIC DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A twenty-year old lorry driver Vishnu Vinayak, who tried to start his lorry which was in gear at Carnac Road, yesterday evening by using the handle, got jammed with another lorry in front, and died of his injuries at the K.E.M. Hospital.



Over two hundred representative citizens attended the Conference convened by Mayor Sabavala to devise measures to end black-marketing. Picture shows the Mayor addressing the Conference.

HEAVY RAINS IN CITY: STREETS FLOODED

Downpour Expected To Continue For Two More Days

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The heaviest rain of the season fell this morning, flooding practically the entire city. It was drizzling and pouring since last night with occasional heavy and light showers of rain. This developed into a heavy downpour at about 9 o'clock this morning which lasted for nearly three hours during which 1.5 inches of rain was recorded at the Colaba Observatory and more than two inches at the Santa Cruz Observatory Since then, it has been raining almost continuously, with the sky still overcast. Sharp gusts of wind accompanied the rain giving the weather a cyclonic aspect.

Weather experts at the Santa Cruz Observatory forecast almost continuous rain with occasional heavy showers and high wind for two days more.

Orthodox section of the Hindu community also expect heavy rain till Sunday, though for different reasons. They seem to suggest that the Cocoanut Day which falls to-morrow, is usually favoured by the God of Rain.

Since June 1 last till noon to-day a little over 45 inches of rain has been recorded at the city observatories.

Mill workers, factory and workshop employees, tiffin-carriers, office-goers and all other classes of city workers had considerable difficulty in going to their work this morning. At various places they were seen wading through knee-deep waters, some with chappals in their hands, others with a frown on their faces.

The transport services of the City were perfectly not disorganised despite heavy rains. Local trains, however, had to slow-down at certain places, the railway tracks being flooded with water. Consequently the trains came late at the Victoria Terminus and Churchgate railway stations.

The only people who seemed to be completely happy by this heavy downpour in the city were the students and teachers of some schools in the city. They were in a jubilant mood because their schools were closed down due to heavy rains. They, therefore, returned home blessing their headmasters.

SARAIYA'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

BOMBAY, Friday.

Presiding over a lecture on "Agricultural Policy and Research" held this evening at the Convocation Hall, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay made a plea for linking up the results of economic research and investigation with the improvement of the lot of agriculturists. He wanted the results to be made available to those in administration

The economy of the country, he said, was predominently agricultural and therefore it was fitting that agronomic problems were engaging the bulk of our attention. He suggested that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research should sponsor research and study in agricultural, economic and allied problems.

Delivering the lecture, Mr. R. G. Saraiya remarked that the Indian agricultural problem was so acute and grave that it was a question of "Plan or perish" for the vast majority of people. The proverbial poverty of the Indian agriculturists, increasing pressure of population on land, decreasing yield per acre and necessity of huge quantity of foreign food imports all demonstrated the urgent necessity of agricultural policy and plan.

After stressing the need for mechanisation and technological improvement of agriculture he contended that some type of co-operative farming suitable to local geographical and climatic conditions and to the requirement and genuis of the cultivator should be adopted. It was the task of the Government to conduct experiments to find out the suitable form co-operative farming.

NEED FOR AGRONOMIC RESEARCH

For conducting Scientific study in agricultural problems he suggested that an organisation called the Indian Council of Agronomic Research should be established. He observed that it should be made compulsory for agriculture and economic students to take part in investigation and research in agricultural problems.

Lady Colville's Gift To Poona Museum

The Curator of the Poona Museum writes:—

Consequent to the visit to the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, Her Ecexllency Lady Colville has given a special purpose gift of Rs. 1,500 in recognition of the Museum Education Policy and work of the Institution for making a useful and serviceable model. It is understood one would be procured from U. S. A. or U. K.

KEROSENE RATION FOR SEPTEMBER

A Press Note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, states that values of Kerosene units on various ration documents have been fixed for the month of September as shown below:—

LIGHTING AND NON-LIGHTING: One gallon in all for business premises and hotels and 1/4 gallon per unit for only lighting purposes for households in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District.

Non-lighting—1/2 gallon per unit for households in the City and 1 gallon per unit for households in the Bobbay Suburban District.

RATIONING OFFICES CLOSED TO-DAY

To-day (Sunday) being the 'Cocoanut Day' all the Ward and Area Rationing Offices in the City and the Bombay Suburban District will remain closed for the day.

Taj Talkies Explosion Case Suspect Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dhondu Shivram Hatiskar was arrested by the C.I.D. on Friday, in connection with the bomb explosion at the Taj Talkies on the 1st August, 1947

It was stated that on the 1st August 1947 at about 11-35 p.m. a bomb was thrown in the auditorium, killing six persons and injuring 76.

The arrested person is suspected to be connected with the incident. He was remanded into police custody at the Esplanade Police Court.

New Invention To Save Pilots

LONDON, August 30 (UPA): A Young Irishman sat in an easychair 12,000 feet over the green fields of Oxfordshire with nothing under his feet but the warm summer air.

"It was just little uncanny but it was very peaceful and gave a strange feeling of detachment," said Bernard Lynch, after safely descending by a parachute supporting his chair.

Lynch volunteered for a guinea pig act to prove the efficacy of an ejection seat invented by aircraft manufacturer James Martin. Lynch was rocketed out of a Gloster Meteor jet plane flying over 500 miles per hour yesterday. Martin invented the chair for pilots of highspeed aircraft who otherwise could not parachute from their planes because of terrific air pressure.

The Royal Air Force has approved the chair for use in all its high speed fighter and bomber aircraft.

Lynch sat undisturbed for two minutes after lifting the canvas curtain on top of the chair which protected his face and head from the rush of air. Then he cut loose the seat and drifted to earth on a second parachute.

Five minutes after being catapulated from the jet plane he landed safely on the fringe of the airfield near High Wycombe where the Meteor had taken off.

British Mission's Agreement With Burma

RANGOON, August 30, (U.P.A.): A British Mission left here today for London after reaching an agreement with Burma under which, a Burmese spokesman said, the United Kingdom would grant financial aid for training Burmese forces for a period after the transfer of power

SELF-GOVT. FOR ASIATIC NATIONS

Rama Rau On Nehru's Objective At Canberra Conference

CANBERRA, August 30 (Reuter):—Speaking at a Government luncheon attended by Commonwealth Ministers and delegates to the Canberra Empire peace talks, Sir B. Rama Rau, Leader of the Indian Delegation said, "I was afraid Imperialism and regionalism would influence the Conference proceedings. I was agreeably surprised to find that there was no such tendency.

"Rather there was a general desire to co-operate in the attainment of a common objective, which is to establish world peace on a stable basis." he added.

Sir Rama Rau stated, Pandit Nehru has two main objectives in view. The first is, peace at the earliest possible date and the building of the world structure to ensure the maintenance of this peace. The second is, assistance in every possible way to less fortunate nations in attaining self-government, particularly in Asia.

"The Conference is trying to attain these aims. India is playing as important a part as anyone else. Indian views are getting as good a reception as those of any other country."

AUSTERITY RULES FOR U. P. MINISTERS

LUCKNOW, August 27,—The U.P. Government's new austerity rules for minister provide that a minister shall not live in a residence bearing a rent of more than Rs. 300 where such residence has to be rented by Government and private landlord; that normal petrol consumption of ministerial cars except in cases in which the minister undertake tours by car shall not exceed 75 gallons a month; that price of such cars shall not exceed Rs. 10,000; that cars rendered unserviceable shall be replaced by Government but the minister shall not change his car for new car without a previous sanction of the Government.

While travelling, ministers shall be entitled to a first class compartment of five berths at Government expense. They would be entitled to take their families also with them at Government expense.

While on tour inside the province a minister will get ten rupees a day as halting allowance and 25 rupees a day when on duty out of the province

Private secretaries of ministers while accompanying them, shall be entitled to second class fare, besides his official staff. Government will meet railway fare of not more than four personal servants of the ministers.—"Leader".

BRITISH T. U. C. TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC CRISIS

Switching Of Manpower To Essential Industries To Figure At Monday's Conference

SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE, August 30, (Reuter): The focus of Britain's economic crisis has shifted to this northern England seaside town where more than 800 delegates representing 6,500,000 Trade Unionists affiliated to the British Trade Union Congress are assembling for their annual conferences opening on Monday.

CLOSING UNFILLED GAP

For three days the General Council or Governing Body of the loose confederation of Unions has been considering action to close the unfilled area of the nations £600.000,000 gap covered by this week's austerity cuts in consumption. The T.U.C. assumes prime responsibility for switching manpower to essential industries.

On this vital issue of directing labour, the Council took two decisions. (1). To accept the necessity for limited direction of labour and begin consultations with the Government about its application. (2). To discuss what safeguards are necessary to protect workers in line with the principle of equality of sacrifice.

These views, in the form of an emergency resolution to be submitted to the full conference, will be the subject of the principal debate on the dollar crisis,. and will lead to discussion of two other topics—the demand for further compression of the armed forces to release manpower for industry, and plans to comb out the thousands of idlers and illicit operators existing in the economic system.

The T.U.C. as the industrial side of the British Labour movement, is meeting for the first time in its 79 years history with its own party in power in a time of crisis. That combination of circumstances largely rules out the partisan discussions and demand for higher wage rates which in former years occupied much of the attention of the conference.

At this moment the British Labour movement is relying entirely on the Trade Unions to decide its future. Mr. Clement Attle's Cabinet recognises that austerity alone will not suffice to close the gap.

With the active aid of organised workers, the Government cannot hope to get the coal, steel, textiles, and domestic farm products which it needs to avert a disastrous plunge in the national standard of life.

STRONG OPPOSITION AGAINST LOANS TO JAPAN

Gen. MacArthur's Proposal Viewed With Disfavour In Delegates' Camp

CANBERRA, August 30 (Reuter):—Delegates attending the Commonwealth talks on the Japan Peace Treaty here to-day expressed strong hostility in private to a proposal, authoritatively said to have come from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo, that Japan should get a 500,000,000 dollar loan to stimulate foreign trade.

The proposal, not raised officially at the Conference, suggested that Japanese gold and silver should be used as backing for the loan which should be open to both private and Government subscribers in Allied and Neutral countries.

There has been some agreement at the Conference that Japan must be allowed to stand on her own feet, but loans of the kind proposed by General MacArthur headquarters were not favoured.

GEN. ROBERTSON WARNS

Delegates here have been impressed by warnings from Gen. Horace Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, British Occupation Forces in Japan, that the Conference should beware of obsequious Japanese co-operation and suspect their apparent sincerity. It is known that General Robertson had been forthright in his remarks on this subject, though no mention has been made of this in official communiques.

Some delegates fear that Americans may be deluded by the Japanese.

They had copies of newspapers which gave great prominence to a claim by Japan before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East that the Pacific War was one of defence.

This was said to be a clear pointer to the way in which the Japanese were thinking.

Dutch Welcome 'International Interest' In Indonesia Dispute

DR. VAN MOOK CALLS FOR IMPARTIALITY AND REALITY OF OBSERVATION

BATAVIA, August 30 (Reuter): The Netherlands does not object to "international interest" in the Dutch-Indonesian dispute but her opinoin "remains that the Indonesian question is an internal affair of the Netherlands Kingdom", Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Dutch Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, declared in a broadcast here today.

His address, made on the eve of his departure for Holland to confer with the Dutch Cabinet, followed agreement by the Indonesian Republic that the United Nations Security Council's Three-Nation Commission should attempt to end the conflict in Indonesia.

The Republican Cabinet was expected to nominate Australia to serve on the Commission suggested by the Security Council.

Dr. Van Mook declared that "continued Republican hostility, not only against the Dutch but against their own people in Indonesia, will not find the Dutch passive forever."

INCREASING ATTACKS

Earlier, a Dutch communique claimed that attacks on Netherlands troops were "steadily increasing" since the Security Council's cease fire request.

The Dutch said their troops had met heavy resistance in clashes with Indonesian Republicans south of the Dutch held town of Sukabumi in West Java.

Dr. Van Mook, whose trip to Holland was linked with the Netherlands Government's decision to accept the "good offices" of the United Nations Security Council in the dispute, said that "cessation of hostilities good offices and other such things could give results only when good will and good faith prevailed on both sides."

He maintained that "international interest" must lead to "impartiality and reality of observation and judgment."

Declaring that it was the supreme Dutch task to make right triumphant, he amplified it as not the pett right of the material self-interests of the Netherlands, but the right of Indonesia to regain its freedom and be set free from the inheritance of the Japanese tyranny.

He sharply criticised the Security Council for not being willing to hear East Indonesia and West Borneo on its recent debate and said that the Council's decisions on the Indonesian dispute were not preceded by adquate investigation.

Dr. Van Mook said he was convinced of the sincere will to co-operate of millions of Indonesians in Republican territory.

BRITISH PLANES FOR PAKISTAN

For Transport Of 7,000 Officials With Families From Delhi

KARACHI, August 30, (A.P.I.): Pakistan Government have commissioned 20 aeroplanes for the transport to Karachi of 7,000 Pakistan Officials, ministerial staff and their families now held up in Delhi owing to difficult traffic position on railways in East and West Punjab, it is authoritatively learned today.

B.O.A.C. have undertaken to send out from the United Kingdom 20 aircraft, some of which have been chartered from other British companies.

The aircraft are Yorks, Lancastrians and Dakotas and it is expected that the entire operation will be completed within seven days.

The first aircraft is expected to leave Delhi next Tuesday.

The aircraft will leave Delhi at half hour intervals, round the clock, on the shuttle service between Delhi and Karachi.

SPECIALISED TRAINING FOR BOMBAY POLICE

POONA, August 30 (A.P.I.): Mr. N. M. Kamte, Inspector-General of Police at a press conference today said that his department was considering a scheme to afford specialised training to members of the police force. At present, he said, the same police officer was called upon to do detection, investigation and a number of other jobs with the result that his efficiency suffered.

Mr. Kamte sought the co-operation of the public and the press for improving the relations between them and the police and invited suggestions for improving police administration. Instructions had already been issued, he said, to members of the Police force to be polite and courteous to the public and hoped that the public would reciprocate the same.

DR. NAZIR AHMED

Appointed Secretary Pakistan Development Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Nazir Ahmed who was until recently Member of the Indian Tariff Board will be leaving Bombay for Karachi by the end of this month to take up his new appointment in the Government of Pakistan as Secretary of the Development Board. The work of the Board will be to initiate and co-ordinate all schemes for the industrial, agricultural and scientific development of the Dominion of Pakistan. Dr. Nazir Ahmed was for nearly 15 years Director of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory which he was instrumental in making a first class institute. During his long stay in Bombay Dr. Nazir Ahmed took an active interest in many other institutions in Bombay. He was a fellow of the Bombay University, a trustee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Saboo Siddik Institute, a member of the Advisory Board of the Royal Institute of Science and a member of the Provincial Research Council.

Wed 60 Year After They Met

NEW YORK:—Mr. John H. Fish, 82, married after a whirlwind one-month courtship Mrs. Thora Nazarene, 63.

Mr. Fish first met his present bride when she was a three-year-old girl, 60 years ago. They did not meet again for 60 years.

The second meeting proved a thrill, the bridegroom said. So Mr. Fish married for the fourth time and Mrs. Nazarene for the third.

Sind Govt. Headquarters

KARACHI, Aug. 27 Hind Press: It is learnt that the Central Pakistan Government have asked the Sind Government to leave Karachi immediately.

The Sind Government's headquarters will either be shifted to Hyderabad or Bholari.—

INDO-FRENCH TALKS

Ramadier To Send Personal Representative To Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Aug. 30

High level Indo-French talks at New Delhi to discuss the future of French possessions in India are envisaged in lobby circles here. The recent joint Indo-French decision to study ways and means of friendly regulation of the problem of French possessions in India was the first step, it is claimed here. French Premier, Ramadier thereafter announced his intention to send a personal representative to Delhi on fact-finding mission. As a gesture of goodwill, French Government has already handed over Loges to the Indian Union. Forthcoming talks will relate to the rest of French possessions namely, Chandernagore, Mahe Karaikal and Yanam and other problems relating to the French educational and cultural institutions and French Indians holding appointments in French possessions abroad.

COALITION CABINETS FOR E. & W. BENGAL

Dr. Ghosh On His Talks With Nazimuddin

CALCUTTA, August 30 (A.P.I.): The formation of coalition cabinets in East and West Bengal was discussed by the premiers of the two provinces, Khawaja Nazimuddin and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh. at a meeting last night.

Dr. Ghosh, in a statement this afternoon said that he ascertained from Khawaja Nazimuddin what the Muslim League High Command thought about it, and he was communicating it to the Congress President, they also considered various administrative matters concerning East and West Bengal.

Dr. Ghosh added "We discussed the Punjab situation also. Whatever might happen in the Punjab or in any parts of India, we both have decided to try our best to maintain peace in Bengal."

Khawaja Nazimuddin left for Dacca by air this morning. Meanwhile, it is learnt that to enable Dr. Ghosh to reshuffle his cabinet and unconnected with proposals for a coalition, three of the present West Bengal ministers are likely to hand in their resignations. In their place, two new ministers will be taken in. The reshuffled cabinet is expected to function from Monday next.

COMMUNIST EDITOR SENTENCED

CALCUTAA Aug. 30 (API.) • Mr. Ramani Mohan Sarkar, Editor, Publisher and Printer of the Swadhinata, a Bengal Communist Daily, was convicted today by Mr. R. G. Davison, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance, for publishing an objectionable article in the issue of the Paper on December 14. 1946.

Mahatma's Donation To Chittagong Flood Sufferers

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (API.) Mahatma Gandhi was given a cheque for Rs. 4,800 to the Indian Red Cross Society towards relief of Chittagong flood sufferers.

India's Minister for Industries and Supplies Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, called on Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and was with him for about an hour.

Chundrigar To Visit Dacca & Chittagong

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (API.) The Commerce Minister of the Pakistan Government, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, met today representatives of various raw jute associations, as also the Indian Jute Mills Association, and discussed with them the situation arising from the slump in the price of jute.

Mr. Chundrigar later told the Associated Press of India that he was visiting Eastern Pakistan to study problems relating to Commerce Industries and Ports.

Mr. Chundrigar left for Dacca by air this afternoon. He will stay in Dacca for two or three days and then also visit Chittagong.

Randolph Churchill In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (API.) Major Randolph Churchill, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, arrived in Calcutta today by (B.O.A.C.) plane from New Delhi on his way to Australia on a lecture tour.

Later at Government House, he was received by the Governor, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

Major Churchill leaves tomorrow for Australia.

Today's Coconut Day Ceremonies

Coconuts will be offered today to the God of sea with invocations for safe arrival of ships carrying food and merchandise.

Govt. Of India Will Not Wait For Nizam's Decision

"Will Enforce Steps To Protect India And Her People"

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Aug. 30.

As anticipated earlier, talks with Hyderabad for its accession to Indian Union are expected to commence early next week, according to lobbies here.

Nizam's adviser Sir W. Monckton who has been here and who, according to reports has been pursued by the Nizam to withdraw his resignation has been told by the Government of India that it would not indefinitely wait for the Nizam's decision and shall have to enforce steps to protect India and her people. First step will be to renounce Standstill Agreement incorporated in the Independence of India Act. Secondly, Indan Nationals having first priority booking of all essential supplies such as foodgrains, cloth, sugar, kerosene, petrol and matches for Hyderabad by railways or land routes shall be banned. Similar steps will be contemplated in respect of Telegraphs and communications. Government of India, as I have already indicated, is opposed to the recognition of Independence of Hyderabad, nor would it enter into treaty relations with Hyderabad as suggested by the Nizam. In short the Government of India will not recognise equality with itself of any state, however big or influential it might be. There is only one door to enter the Indian Union and that door is the instrument of accession. in respect of three subjects namely, Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs coupled with Standstill Agreement.

The Nizam's efforts to persuade his two ministers and constitutional adviser to withdraw their resignations are regarded as indications of possible change in Hyderabad's attitude towards accession.

COLONIAL POWERS' ANNUAL REPORTS

Indian Delegate Supports Soviet View

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York). August 30, (Reuter): The requirement that colonial powers transmit annually to the United Nations information on the "political progress" of non-self-governing territories was toned down last night by a United Nations Committee in the face of strong opposition from Britain, France, Belgium, and Australia.

An "Ad Hoc" Committee appointed by the General Assembly last year finally approved a United States amendment that "such information as may be transmitted on the participation of local populations in organs of Government" should be included in annual reports by colonial powers.

The Philippines, supported by the Soviet Union, proposed that the administering countries should include political data in the reports.

Dr. P P. Pillai, Indian delegate to United Nations, also supported this view and said the committee could well undertake the task of mitigating such disputes as the Indonesian case by taking political matters into consideration.

A Soviet proposal to examine petitions from peoples of non-self-governing territories was lost.

Prohibition In Gujarat State

AHMEDABAD. Aug. 30 (API.) Prohibition has been declared in Ambaliara a small state in Gujarat.

JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE RESIGNS

Sequel To Prevention Of Wild Speculation

JOHANNESBURG, August 29 (Reuter): The resignation yesterday of the whole of the members of Johannesburg Stock Exchange Committee was caused by the rejection of a proposed new rule designed to prevent "wild speculation", Mr. P. A. Moore, Chairman of the Committee, disclosed today. Mr. Moore added that the work of administering the Stock Exchange would continue normally until a new Committee was elected.

NEW SCHEDULE OF COTTON PRICES

Govt. Of India Accept Commodities Prices' Board's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, August 30, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Commodities Prices' Board on Cotton prices for the season 1947-48 and have brought a new schedule of prices into force with effect from September 1, 1947, according to a press communique.

The main changes in this schedule will be:—

(1). A new class will be introduced for basic staple 5/8 to provide for all varieties of Desi cotton.

(2). A separate class will be provided for Vijaya cotton and cottons classed with it, and (3). The ceiling prices of Desi cotton will be slightly enhanced.

The general level of prices will, however, remain unchanged.

As regards exports, it has been decided that the current period of free export should be extended to November 30, 1947, during which there will be no restrictions, quantitative, qualitative or destinational.

Export duty will continue to be levied at existing rates.

LORD LISTOWEL IN KARACHI

Landing On India 'For The First Time'

KARACHI, August 30 (A.P.I.): Lord Listowel, British Secretary of State for Burma, who is on a Goodwill Mission to Burma, arrived here at 4-30 P.M. by a BOAC Sunderland on his way to Rangoon.

Lord Listowel in an interview with the Associated Press of India said, "My very great pleasure, on landing on this great continent for the first time on my way to Burma is not lessed by the fact that I have no longer any official connection with it. I greatly look forward to meeting Mr. Jinnah here and I may have the good fortune of meeting him on my return from Burma. I also hope to meet Lord Mountbatten in Delhi, on my return journey. I am most anxious to hear at first hand about the excellent progress both the Dominions have made since August 15, and I wish them all sucess and prosperity in the very great, heavy and important task that lies before them." —

Asked if all the parties in Britain were satisfied with the Labour Government's handling of the Burma situation, Lord Listowel said "so far as I know, all the parties share the same view about the Labour Government's handling of the Burma situation in the same way as they have done in regard to India."

Lord Listowel, who is continuing his journey to Rangoon at 2 a.m. tomorrow, is spending the night at Government House.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ADIWASIS

Wandrekar On Impressions Of His Surat Tour

"I have no doubt that the Halis, Dublas, Chodhras, Dhodhias and other Adiwasis have a bright future in Free India- said Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Backward Classes, Government of Bombay, in an interview, giving his impressions of a tour he undertook of the Valod, Bardoli and Chikli Talukas of the Surat District late last week.

The Parliamentary Secretary visited over 12 Raniparaj and Hali villages, about 10 colonies specially started for them and addressed nearly eight public meetings which were largely attended.

Speaking in Gujarati, he explained to the people the practical implications of the dawn of freedom in India and said that the common people, the sons and daughters of the soil, were now the masters of the land.

REVITALISATION OF VILLAGES

Referring to the Government's extensive Reconstruction Programme, Mr. Wandrekar asserted that its centre was the village and the villager. Unless prosperity was brought back to the villages making them bee-hives of intense activity, the economic regeneration of India would remain incomplete.

He paid a warm tribute to the workers of the Swaraj Ashrams at Vedchi, Madhi, Bardoli and Sarbhon headed by Mr. Jugatram Dave for their excellent work among the Halis and the Raniparaj.

At all the meetings which Mr. Wandrekar addressed, he appealed to both tenant and landlord to adjust their relations in consonance with the spirit of the changed times so that they might become joint and equal sharers in the new prosperity which Free India would attain.

On his way back, Mr. Wandrekar paid a brief visit to Kainad, a Warli village in the Dahanu taluka.

BANGKOK MAYOR TO ATTEND MOSCOW ANNIVERSARY

BANGKOK, August 29, (U.P.A.): Nai Prabhat Watanasarn, Lord Mayor of Bangkok, is expected to leave for London by BOAC on August 30th en route to Moscow in order to participate in the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the foundation of Moscow.

The mayor has been invited by the President of the Moscow Soviets.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted match of good status, seeking no dowry, for M.A. girl student, daughter of Sikh Officer. No restriction of caste or community Address Box No. 6802 "Bombay Chronicle"

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on liberal terms for selling shares of a well reputed paint concern. Apply Scientific Paint and Colour Works Ltd. P-468. Southern Avenue. Calcutta, 26. Phone South 1893 4849

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Start earning Rs. 80|- in cotton, capital Rs. 25|- only success guaranteed % losses refunded. Remit Rs. 10|- for the scheme Joshi Fulgalliwalla, Ahmad Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (6867)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVT. OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
RAILWAY BOARD
(EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL)

TENDER NO. 1/48-49

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. (Bengal Time) on Monday, 22nd September, 1947 for the supply of the maximum number of standard track sawn sleepers. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten) (being the cost of tender documents) to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer. B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

		Maximum quantity
1.	Broad Gauge (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
2.	Metre Gauge (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
3.	Narrow Gauge (5'x7"x 4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers.	—do—
4.	Light Narrow Gauge (5'x 6"x4" Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
5.	B. G. (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
6.	M. G. (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
7.	N. G. (5'x7"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
8.	B. G. (9'x10"x5") of approved misc hardwood species as detailed in the tender form	—do—
9.	M. G. (6'x8"x4½") of approved misc. hardwood species as detailed in the tender form	—do—

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER.
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated 16th July, 1947. (4528)

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MRS. LAM'S CALL TO YOUTH

(From Our Correspondent)
JOGESHWARI, Aug. 30.

Addressing a large gathering of students at the Ismail College, Jogeshwari last evening, Mrs Mithan Lam, the Sheriff of Bombay, exorted the youths to give a helping hand to their brothers and sisters in villages in banishing illiteracy and improving sanitation. There was practically no life in Indian villages as the better class of people had migrated to cities and towns to earn their living. She was glad that the Bombay University was now considering the question of the desirability of requiring medical students to work for a specific period in rural areas as "Interns" after passing their final examination and prior to receiving the degree. In China continued Mrs. Lam, students get their degrees only after they spend a few months in villages doing social, and humanitarian work to improve village life She exorted the young men to follow the good example set by other countries and improve the lot of their less unfortunate brethren in

...cently went to Alibag to see the condition of the survivors of "Ramdas", she was horrified to find that a large number of human corpses were lying on the beach unattended as the local people did not touch them on the ground that they belonged to the so-called inferior classes. These and other superstitions still existed and it was up to the young men and women to get rid of such superstitions and help others in times of distress. The country's future lay in their hands and she had no doubt that they would acquit themselves well.

Kashmir Ordinance For Public Safety

SRINAGAR, August 30. (A.P.I.): The Maharajah of Kashmir has promulgated an order, empowering officers of the State military forces to use force, even if it results in the death of the person challenged, to prevent any danger to life or property in the State.

The order, called the Kashmir Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, authorises such force to be used against any person who fails to halt when challenged by a sentry, or attempts any act which would endanger life or preperty of any destruction. The Ordinance comes into force with immediate effect.

New English Daily For Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 30. (API) A New English daily 'The Republic' will make its appearance from here on Sunday August 31, under the Managing editorship of Mr. Attar Singh, formerly of the 'Tribune,' Lahore. The new paper will aim at protecting Sikh right

...ealand Boosts Paper Supply

WELLINGTON: Successful paper-making tests with pulp prepared from New Zealand insignis pine have been completed in Australia, the Commissioner of State Forests, Mr. Skinner, announced.

The paper has been shipped to New Zealand as newsprint and would be used in experimental printing by most daily papers, he said.

The tests gave definite promise that a high-grade product could be obtained from New Zealand grown wood.

Atom Scientists To Meet

COPENHAGEN: Scientists, including Nobel Prize Winners, from the United States, England, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and other countries are to meet in September in Copenhagen to discuss atomic research work.

The guests will include Prof. Ch. Wehler from the U.S., the Italian Professor Paoli Rossi the Dutch Professor Kramer, the Belgian Professor Leon Rosenfeldt, from Britain, Professor Blanchet, from Manchester, and the Austrian Nobel Prize Winner Wolfgang Pauli, who now lives in Switzerland.

Missionary Plans Rest After 50 Years' Travelling

CALGARY, (Canada): — William (Harry) Anderson, 77-year-old adventist missionary, has announced his intention of "settling down on one spot" after 50 years of globe-trotting.

He has visited countries all over the world. Most of his work has been in Africa, particularly around Abyssinia. During the war he was in India and now he is on a lecture tour of Canada and the U.S. after which he will tour Europe before he finally settles down in North Carolina.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 30 (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from first June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I S T on 30th August 1947 :—

Abu 71 67 0.8 29.8 minus 19.0 Ahmedebad 86 77 0.3 17.7 minus 6.1 Ahmednagar 84 70 0 12.2 plus 0.7 Ajmer 84 75 0 89.9 minus 6.5 Allahabad 91 81 0 27.7 plus 0.4 Bangalore 79 65 0 19.5 plus 7.8 Baroda 80 77 0.3 20.8 Belgaum 74 68 0.6 28.7 minus 6.0 Bhuj 84 76 0.1 6.5 minus 4.1 BOMBAY 85 76 0.6 4.3 43.9 minus 12.3 Calcutta 98 80 T 40.1 plus 3.1 Calicut 84 73 0.8 98.9 minus 16.5 Colombo 85 78 0 27.0 plus 10.0 Delhi 93 80 T 5.2 minus 11.9 Gulbarga 85 71 0 21.8 plus 6.8 Jaipur 85 74 0.7 8.6 minus 8.1 Karachi 80 78 0.1 1.6 minus 3.9 Lahore 85 74 0.6 5.3 minus 6.8 Madras 92 79 0 8.0 plus 1.9 Mahableshwar 65 63 3.4 151.1 minus 68.4 Marmagao 82 74 0.5 96.4 plus 16.3 Nagpur 76 74 1.3 31.1 Nil Patna 91 82 T 28.5 minus 3.0 Poona 81 72 0.1 15.1 plus 0.5 Rajkot 81 76 0.7 Sholapur 86 72 0 20.7 plus 8.9 Surat 83 78 0.3 16.9 minus 16.4

DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Aug. 30. (API.) The following is daily weather summary for Saturday the 30th August, 1947 :—

Yesterday's depression over Lower Sind has intensified into a cyclonic storm and was centred at 08-00 hours. It is about 100 miles west of Bhuj. It is likely to move northwestwards. The depression over the Northeast Central Provinces persists without appreciable movement. A low pressure wave is apparently moving from the east into the Gulf of Martaban. Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar and over the Belt of the country between latitudes 25 degrees north. And 15 degrees north. A few showers have also occurred in Assam, the West United Provinces, West Rajputana, Upper Sind and presumably in the Punjab.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 31ST EVENING :—Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar, the Konkan and over the country between latitudes 20 degrees north and 25 degrees north and local in Maysore, the Deccan, among the North Madras Coast, in south Orissa the United Provinces, the East Punjab and Kashmir. A few showers are also likely in Rajputana, Upper Sind, Baluchistan and Southeast Madras.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast till the morning of 1-9-47 :—

Widespread heavy rain will occur in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Konkanpatti. Rainfall will also be widespread and locally heavy in Khandesh and north Mayal and widespread and light to moderate in south Mawal Desh, the Bombay Karnatak and the Hyderabad State.

HEAVY RAINFALL AND GALE WARNING :—Gales and locally very heavy rain are likely in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Konkanpatti during the next 48 hours.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS :—

No appreciable improvement in weather.

PRINCESS ASHRAF PAHLEVI, MEETS TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, August 29, (Reuter): Princess Ashraf Pahlevi, sister of the Shah of Persia was introduced to President Truman by the Persian Charge D.Affaires, Fatholiah Moury Esfandiary, today. The Princess told reporters afterwards that she was delighted to meet the President.

Mrs. Truman came from the White House residence to the President's office to greet the Princess.

COLOMBO SHARE QUOTATIONS
COLOMBO, Aug. 30.

Market extremely quiet transactions were as under Tea Arratennes 12-1/2 estates of Uva 23-1/2 Midford 11-1/2 St. James 27 Theresias 20 Wellmadas 21-1/2.

TEA CUM RUBBERS : Golindas 8-1/2 Kalungangas 14 Saffragams 24 Warriapollas 14

RUBBERS : Pimburas 16-3/4 Usk Valleys 9-1/2.

COMMERCIALS : B C. C 15 Gargills 15-3/4 Theatres 29 Colombo Apothecaries 18 Millers 14 Swadeshis 16-1/2 Walker and Griegs 4-1/2.

INDORE SHARE MARKET
INDORE, Aug. 29.

Indore share market (Peoples Press Service). Today closing quotations Indore Malwa 597 Hukamchand 652 Bhandari Mill 760 Cinodmill 450 Kalyanmal 365 Kalyanmal Preference 152 Rajkumar 163 Indore Bank 92.

CALICUT MARKET
CALICUT, Aug. 30.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180 Quilandy 190/200 Fibre Garbled 147/8 Ungarbled 137/8 Cocoanut Raw 122/3 Dry 200 Cocoanutoil 565 Copra Office 360 Dilpasand 390 Madrasnottam 450 Pepper Wynaad 580 Country 575 Dryginger Chernad 300 Ernad 280 Coffee Robusta 95 Timber Pali 65/70 Junglewood 25/27/8 Vellapine 40/45 Benteak 45/47 Teak 80/95 Mango 4 Teak 15/17 Rosewood 15/20

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being Saturday. Tata Steel Dfds. which declined yesterday at Rs. 1855 in the evening, recovered to-day at about Rs. 1885.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The market was dull with restricted business. Forward silver opened at Rs. 173 and steadied at Rs. 173/2. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 173/14, Forward gold opened at Rs. 110/2 and improved at Rs. 110/5 and steadied at Rs. 110/4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 110/6 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 73/8.

Later on quotations were as under:

Gold forward	.....	110 12 0
Ready gold	.....	110 13 0
Sovereigns	.....	74 0 0
Silver forward new	.....	174 10 0
Ready silver	.....	175 14 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

At yesterday's general meeting the question of weightage was unanimously adopted at 15 5/8 but it appears the Government is anxious to consult the trade and there will be little delay in securing Government sanction for trading in new cotton crop months. It is said that as there is a change in the weightage, the Government was not ready for immediate sanction. However Sir Purshotamdas the President of the E.I.C.A. is coming in the city to-day and it is hoped that necessary permission will be arranged soon

The market was quiet to-day. Unofficially September opened at Rs. 424 and steadied at Rs. 424/8 while new crop January business was reported at Rs. 456.

Later on September was quoted at Rs. 424/4 and January was quoted at Rs. 456/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. (nominal) 430 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1515 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

October	31.71+03
October Highest	31.87+19
October Lowest	31.63—05
December	31-30—03
January	31.22—04
March	31.19—04
May	30.82—02
July	30.12+2
Middling Spot	33.51—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

October	31.68+07
December	31.25—04
March	31.18—07
May	30.80—08
July	30.13+01
Middling Spot	32.60—

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.

September	2.54-3/4 to 2.55
December	2.53-3/4 to 2.54
March	2.53 bid
May	2.49-1/2 to 2.50

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Aug. 29.

Australian wheat (bulk) f. o. b. 103/- Aug./Sept.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Aug. 29

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	86
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	104-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	103-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	113-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg).	112-1/2
National Bank of India	34-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 69-1/4 cents

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, August 29.

Silver spot	42-1/8 d.
Silver forward	42-1/8 d.
Gold	£8/12/3

HAPUR MARKET
HAPUR, Aug. 29.

Oats 18/12 Opened 11 Lowest 10/6/3 extremely earratic with considerable speculative activity Bawduna Asuj 79/81 January 87/4 Touched 78/12 Erratic Silver Forward 17[illegible] Gold 110/2 quietly with slightly reactionary tendency Arhar Khatties 14/4 Peas Khattis 14/12 Bearish Sarson 25/12 Oil 66 Oilcake 9 Gur 21 Bilticut 26 quiet food grains mostly unchanged.

CUTCH HUNDI
BHUJ, Aug. 29.

Hindi 276 to 277. Silver 161 and Gold 107.

GHOSH MEETS NAZIMUDDIN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30. (U.P.I.): Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister of West Bengal, met Khwaja Nazimuddin, Premier of East Bengal, this morning. It is understood that both the Premiers discussed among other matters the possibility of Coalition Governments in both East and West Bengal.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, also met the East Bengal Premier this morning.

Khwaja Nazimuddin told the "United Press of India" that the Pakistan Dominion Government had promised to supply their surplus food to East Bengal.

Pant's Message To Curtis

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29. (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, the United Provinces has sent the following message to Major General A. C. Curtis, Commander U. P. area, in appreciation of the work done by all the units under his command in dealing with the disorders in the province:—

"I shall be glad if you would kindly convey to the troops under your command a message on my behalf thanking them for the cheerful and devoted manner in which they have, in these difficult times, invariably come out to help in the maintenance of law and order in this province. I greatly appreciate the excellent work done by all ranks and officers, particularly so soon after their return from active service".

New University In East Punjab

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30. (U.P.I.): The Education Member of the Indian Union Government is reported to have recommended a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 to be given to the East Punjab Government to enable the latter to set up a new University in the East Punjab.

The United Press of India further learns that details relating to the establishment of the new University at Ambala have already been discussed between Maulana Azad and the Registrar of the Punjab University as well as the Director of Public Instruction of the Punjab Government.

Truman's Plane Specially Equipped For Brazilian Flight

WASHINGTON, August 28, (U.P.A.): President Truman's plane, "Independence," will carry equipment for survival in the dense Brazilian jungle in case of a crash during the President's flight to Rio de Janeiro.

Colonel Henry Myers, presidential pilot, said he added to the Army Air Force's jungle kit which includes three matchets—heavy knives for hacking undergrowth. The kit also contains fishing tackle, water purification tablets, mosquito netting and insect repellant Myers said that the kit is standard equipment for all Air Transport Command ships flying over jungle areas The plane will also have two carbines aboard Myers said these are standard equipment carried on the plane at all times.

The plane also will carry rubber life rafts to be used in the event of an emergency landing at sea. The rafts are complete with food and water as well as oars and are required equipment on any plane making a long over-water flight

Prefabricated Churches For U.S.

TRENTON U.S.A.: Plans for prefabricated churches, prompted by the shortages of building materials, have been announced by the board of missions of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey.

The prefabricated structure would have a seating capacity of 150 to 250 and would be suitable for year-round services.

Estimated cost of the structures, including heating plant and plumbing facilities, is 6,000 dollars (£1,500) each

Mail Delivered By Rocket

BRUSSELS: — Belgian authorities are to carry out the first tests in the transmission of mail by rocket at Ostend on August 24.

The first self-contained rocket container, which is of Dutch manufacture, will be fired in the direction of Burges. Constructed entirely of wood, the appliance has an overall length of about six feet.

A special postmark will be introduced to commemorate this first "rocket delivery."

Britain And Burma Sign Defence Agreement

England To Send Combined Services Mission

RANGOON, August 30, (Reuter): An Anglo-Burmese Defence Agreement for the peace-time defence of Burma following the handingover of power to the Burmese has been signed by the British Defence Mission headed by Mr. John Freeman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War and Colonel Bo Let Ya, Defence Councillor in the Burma Government.

The agreement which was signed last night will form part of the final Instrument of the Transfer of Power and will not become operative until the Transfer of Power takes place

After the promulgation of Burma's Independence in accordance with the adopted Draft Constitution, the agreement will be attached to the principal treaty between Britain and Burma.

The British Defence Mission which spent 17 days negotiating the agreement left for London this evening in a special plane.

The terms of the Defence Agreement were not published, but speeches exchanged between members of the British and Burmese defence missions at the formal signing last night revealed that Britain would send to Burma after the transfer of power a combined services mission.

It would be composed of volunteers including advisers and instructors for service with Burmese Defence Forces "until Burma was able to do without such advice and assistance".

The British Government would also make financial concessions amounting to about £10,500, 000 spreat over three years in addition to waiving financial defence claims against the Burma Government.

Mr. Freeman described the agreement as a "real step forward towards Independence Burma and future Anglo-Burmese friendship".

He said "both sides approached the problem so far as defence was concerned, with the object of launching Burma in firm weather on to a sea of independence."

Colonel Bo Let Ya said there was confidence that they had chosen the best and quickest means of providing Burba with Defence Forces of the highest international standards which would be able to share in any joint scheme of national defence which they might enter with other peace-loving countries.

DIVISION OF INDIA GIVES BRITAIN TRUMP CARD

Soviet Diplomatic Observer's Views

MOSCOW, August 30, (Reuter): Analysing British policy in India, Stolyanov, the Diplomatic Observer of the newspaper 'Trud' declared "it will suffice to read the so called Mountbatten plan, on the basis of which the 'transfer of power' was effected to see that British policy remained true to its principles of 'divide et impera'. As a result of the division of India the industrial districts are separated from the agricultural districts, the railway and irrigation networks are artificially dissected the population has been divided according to religious groups.

"Through this 'plan' the British hope that while formally renouncing the functions of rulers of the country they would actually preserve control over its destiny

SIND PROHIBITION PLAN

Govt. Asked To Stop Issue Of Licences To Hotels

KARACHI, Aug. 29. (A.P.I.): The Sind Provincial Advisory Committee at its meeting to-day made a number of important recommendations to the Sind Government to implement its prohibition policy Mr. N. A Faruqui, Collector of Karachi, presided.

The recommendations include, closing down of liquor shops in the labour areas including the Keamari harbour and the railway quarters reducing the number of other liquor shops by 25 per cent every year and also cutting down their daily supply. The Committee also suggested to stop completely issuing of licences for foreign liquor to bars, hotels and restaurants.

Further the Committee suggested to the Sind Government to close all liquor shops in Karachi during the present strained atmosphere in the city due to disturbances outside, thereby avoiding any cause for excitement leading to breach of public peace

Saidullah Returns To Karachi

KARACHI, August 29, (A.P.I.): Khan Baladur M Saidullah, Director of Posts and telegraphs in Sind and Baluchistan who returned to Karachi from Quetta yesterday in an interview said that branch post master and a mail guard had been killed during the recent disturbances there.

He explained that in view of the Pakistan personnel having been held up in New Delhi, the authorities were employing temporary staff for the disposal of two thousand telegrams and seventy mail bags accumulated at Quetta

HYDERABAD, Deccan August 29 Mr Babu Rao Kanade Office Secretary of the Hyderabad State Congress was arrested this evening under the defence of Hyderabad act.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED

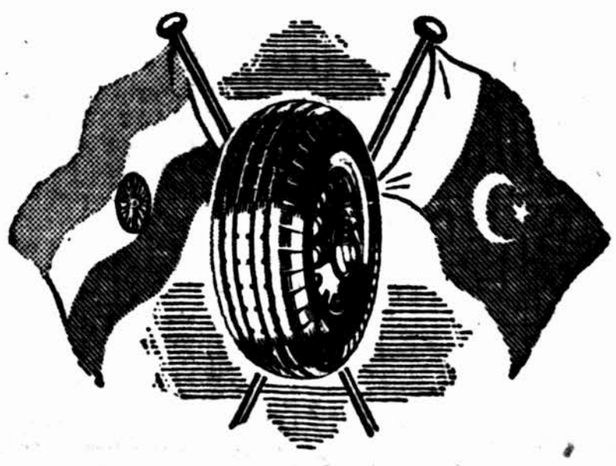
Colombia's Resolution Defeated By Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 30 (Reuter): The Anglo-Egyptian dispute was left still in the air last night when Colombia's resolution calling on Britain and Egypt to negotiate on withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and a mutual defence treaty for the Suez Canal zone was defeated at the 200th meeting of the United Nations' Security Council. Tentative suggestions were being made which, it was thought, might crystallise within the next 10 days into a new resolution.

The Council adjourned until Tuesday, September 9, when M. Andrei Gromyko of Russia, who earlier declared the Soviet Union could never agree to a resolution not specifying immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt, will be Chairman.

The meeting was the last under the Presidency of Faris Al Khoury of Syria. In a discussion before the voting, Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, said he preferred the Brazilian resolution calling on the parties to resume negotiations, which failed to get the required number of votes yesterday, because it was in general terms.

SURAT August 30 (A.P.I.): A union of the non-gazetted Government servants of southern Gujerat was formed at a meeting held here yesterday.



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Social Justice And Economic Equality For All

Consembly Considers Fundamental Rights

NO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS IN STATE SCHOOLS: ISSUE REFERRED TO SUB-COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, August 30. (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly today considered the supplementary report on fundamental rights, presented by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

In addition to re-examining three clauses in the previous report referred back by the House, the Committee in its Supplementary Report sets forth the fundamental principles of governance. While these principles are not cognizable by any court, they are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and their application in the making of the laws shall be the duty of the State.

These principles include social, economic and political justice, the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement and other cases of undeserved want, just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief for workers, a living wage, condition for work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities, free and compulsory primary education within a period of ten years and special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and aboriginal tribes, and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

The Committee also recommends that the operation of free competition shall not be allowed to result in the concentration of the ownership and control of essential commodities in a few individuals to the common detriment and that there shall be equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

REMOVAL OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that the Fundamental Rights should contain provisions which would ensure that the policies contained in Pandit Nehru's speech on the Objectives Resolution were put into effect. Mr. Sidhwa particularly mentioned Pandit Nehru's reference to Socialism.

Stressing the need for removing economic inequalities. Mr. Sidhwa said that at present a few hundred people owned crores of rupees while the millions went without proper food and clothing. If wealth was properly distributed. the State would have ample monev to carry out its nation building programmes.

Mr. B. Das also expressed the need for administering social and economic justice.

He said that the primary duty of Government was to administer social justice and ensure a minimum standard of living and a minimum standard of public health. The constitution as at present contemplated would not give any such hope to the teeming millions.

INDIAN CONDITIONS IGNORED

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh felt that those who drafted the Fundamental Rights seemed to have copied a section here and an item there from the constitutions of different countries without reference to Indian conditions. They probably chose what they thought was a sop to Socialists and Communists but which at the same time left undisturbed the present state of things.

Questions concerning poverty ignorance, sanitation and concentration of wealth in a few hands had been dealt with in a "deceitful manner". "I use the word deceitful purposely", he said, "because once you accept these provisions you will prevent others coming after us from going further."

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Mr. Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi said that a number of very essential clauses had not been incorpoated in the report under discussion. The future constitution of India must contain, for example, a clause ensuring equality of opportunity for all and that the Government of the country would be socialist in character.

He recalled Chaudhary Khaliquzaman's statement that Urdu would be the official language of Pakistan. This was but fair. Similarly the official language of India could be nothing but Hindi written in the Devanagari script.

SARDAR'S REPLY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, replying to the debate, said that the discussion on the main report was much shorter than the discussion on the Supplementary Report (laughter). The general discussion was based on the non-justiciable rights and there had practically been no reference to the three justiciable clauses contained in the Supplementary Report.

The House had already passed the main resolution defining objectives and, therefore, any prolonged discussion on this point was more or less of an academic character and he would not like to say anything more.

The House agreed to consideration of the report and took it up clause by clause.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS

The House remitted to a small committee consisting of Mr. Mohan Singh Mehta, Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Mr. Hosain Imam, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Mrs. Renuka Ray and Mr. K. M. Munshi, for reconsideration the clause stipulating that no person attending any school recognised by the state or receiving aid out of state funds shall be compelled to take part in the religious instruction that may be given in the school or to attend religious worship held in the school or in premises attached thereto."

The decision was taken after a debate in which it was pointed out that some difficulty might arise in respect of schools maintained by the state and that it might conflict with the objectives already adopted by the House, namely that the future Indian state shall be a secular state. No secular state, it was pointed out, could impart any religious instructions in any institutions maintained by it.

CONVERSION CLAUSE SHELVED

The House agreed to drop another clause saying that "conversion from one religion to another brought about by coercion or undue influence shall not be recognised by law", in accordance with the recommendations of the Fundamental Rights Committee. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that it was not necessary to have this item in the justiciable list of Fundamental Rights.

The House also passed the clause saying that no minority whether based on religion, community or language shall be discriminated against in regard to the admission into state educational institutions after a date.

Having concluded consideration of the Fundamental Rights Committee's Supplementary Report, the House adjourned till a date to be fixed by the President.

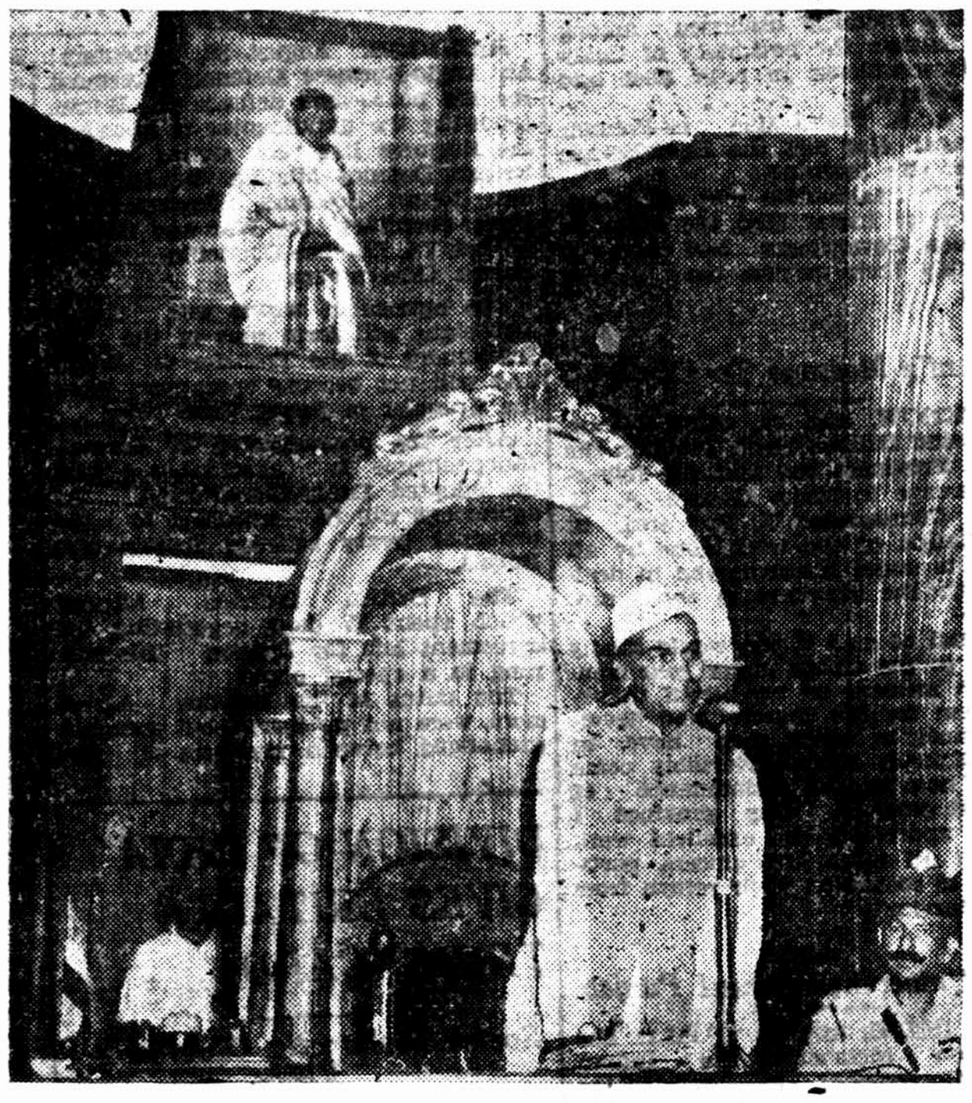
Gujarat D. C. Cs. Favour Socialist Democratic State

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30

Mr. Shankarrao Dev, General Secretary of the Congress, in his circular to Provincial Congress Committees, has asked to furnish their report and opinion regarding changes in the Congress Constitution, as the A.I.C.C. Meeting in September can consider constitutional changes in the Congress. Several District Congress Committees of Gujarat have sent their opinion favouring a Socialist Democratic State as the ultimate goal of the Congress.

Mahatma's Portrait In Consembly



Painted seventeen years ago by Sir Oswald Birley and presented to the Nation by Mr. A. P. Pattani, this Portrait of Gandhiji was unveiled in the Consembly Hall by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN GOVTS. TO COLLABORATE

(Continued from Page 9)

September 2, the United Press of India learns.

Three Ministers, Messrs. Jadavendranath Panja, Bimal Chandra Sinha and Radhanath Das submitted resignations to the Chief Minister to-day.

According to informed circles for the present the West Bengal Cabinet will consist of nine members and the names of Mr. Ananda Chowdhury at present Political Secretary to the Chief Minister and Mr. Charu Chandra Bhandari have been tipped as prospective Ministers. Later another Minister will be taken and the name of Miss Bina Das is mentioned in this connection.

MAHATMA ON PUNJAB TRAGEDY

CALCUTTA, August 30, (A.P.I.): In the course of his post-prayer address, Mahatma Gandhi compared the situation in the Punjab with the situation in Bengal and said: "The way to stem the tide of their savagery and unmanly conduct was for the Hindus and Muslims of the two Divisions of Bengal to preserve their equanimity intact and to demonstrate by their unbreakable friendship the way for all communities in this country to live happily and in harmony".

"The way for mutual strife and exclusiveness is the way to perdition and slavery". Mahatma Gandhi warned.

He said that people, no doubt, had learnt the daily tale of strife in the Punjab. It had become difficult for Muslims to live in the East and the Hindus and Sikhs in the West. Was there to be a transfer of crores of population? He asked.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL CALLS ON MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, August 30. (A.P.I.): Major Randolph Churchill son of Mr. Winston Churchill called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening and was with him for forty minutes.

Major Randolph Churchill told the Associated Press of India that during his brief stay in Calcutta he took the opportunity of meeting Mahatma Gandhi and paying his respects to him. He added "Mr. Gandhi looks as I saw him sixteen years ago in 1931 in London.

Asked about his impressions of Mahatma Gandhi's peace mission, Major Churchill said, what Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Suhrawardy were doing was extra-ordinary and he hoped the Mahatma's influence would help in improving the situation in the Punjab.

Major Churchill will leave tomorrow morning by sea plane for Singapore 'en route' to Australia.

NEHRU AND LIAQUAT ON PEACE MISSION

LAHORE, August 30, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan left this morning by special plane for Amritsar to study the situation in the East Punjab. The party will motor to Batala, Gurdaspur and Pathankot where they will visit various refugees camps. They will return to Amritsar in the evening.

Sardar Baldev Singh and Sadrar Abdur Rab Nishtar left this morning on a visit to Gujranwala and Sialkot in West Punjab. They will return to Lahore in the evening.

Council To Reiterate Cease-Fire Order

LAKE SUCCESS, (UPA).—The Security Council today adopted the Polish proposal to reiterate the cease-fire order to the Dutch and Indonesians by a vote of ten to zero, with Britain abstaining.

Under its provisions, the Council notes that the military operations are being continued, and firstly, reminds the Dutch and Indonesian governments of the Council's August 1 resolution to cease fire and their refusal for a settlement of their dispute, and secondly, calls upon both the governments to "adhere strictly" to the original recommendations.

"Ask Papa —New Version

PORT ELIZABETH (Reuter).—A port Elizabeth school principal has told women members of his staff that they must obtain his permission before consenting to getting married. Although he has no power to prevent the engagement of any of them he hopes to be able to discourage them in view of the acute shortage of teachers in the cape.

"I was shaken to discover that three women teachers of my staff all became engaged at once," he said. 'With a depleted staff and prospects of reinforcements very bleak, an engagement of one of my staff is a matter of extreme gravity. As they leave when they are married a few more such matches would cause me to close my school."

Since he gave the instruction one young man has already been to ask for the hand of a woman member of the staff. "It was not very encouraging," he said. The couple became engaged.

"WORK OF INSANE REACTIONARIES"

Asaf Ali Condemns Riots In Punjab

LONDON, August 29, (Reuter): Mr. Asaf Ali, Indian Ambassador in Washington, said here tonight that the wave of communal disorders in the Punjab was the work of "insane reactionaries."

Speaking at a reception organised by the India League at London's Caxton Hall, Mr. Asaf Ali, who is returning to Delhi, said he was sure the violence would end after transfer of power had become an accepted fact.

"There is no difference in the disturbance that are occurring in India and the disturbances that are happening in Europe", he said.

"What difference is there between civil war in Greece and clashes in India?"

Describing newspaper reports as exaggerated the Ambassador said that more attention had been paid to atrocities in India than had been paid to war between the Dutch and Indonesians.

"It is the same old story of one power wanting the products of a smaller nation why should a country of the size of Holland covet the rubbers of Indonesia? There may be some economic reason for this, but there is only one reason in India and that is the opportunists making trouble because they feel the time had come when they can make trouble most effectively", he declared.

India and Pakistan had the greatest opportunity for self-development and he knew that as India and Pakistan were dealing with human beings they would not fail."

Mr. Reginald Sorenson, M.P., introducing Sorabjee Rustomjee of the South African Indian Congress, said that he was ashamed of the treatment that Indians had received in South Africa.

Mr. Rustomjee said that General Smuts was sabotaging the whole purpose of U.N.O. by his attitude towards the Indians in South Africa but "we will upnold the dignity of India with or without Smuts."

The audience at Caxton Hall applauded him enthusiastically

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES

Students From Punjab Interview Azad

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30. (U.P.I.): A deputation of refugee students from the riot-affected areas of the Punjab waited yesterday on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Education Member of the Indian Union Government, headed by Sardar Harbhajan Singh. The deputationists are understood to have discussed with the Education Member educational problems of refugees and suggested that evening classes should be started in the colleges and schools.

The Education Member is reported to have approved of this idea and promised to make a move in this direction as soon as possible. Maulana Azad is also reported to have informed the deputationists that he had already requested the authorities of the Benares Hindu University and the Roorkie Engineering College to admit refugee students of engineering and other technical subjects. The cases of medical students of the Punjab affected areas was also under consideration. said Maulana Azad.

B. O. A. C. PLANE TO AID EUROPEAN EVACUEES IN PUNJAB

LONDON, Aug. 30. (Reuter): The British Overseas Airways Corporation will send every available plane to the troubled areas of India and Pakistan this week-end to stand by for the evacuation of European personnel. Scottish airlines will also send aircraft.

It is not known exactly how many aircraft will go, but it was stated late last night that the Corporation will use every plane not required for normal passenger services.

No Censorship In W. Punjab

KARACHI, August 28, (A.P.I.): A press communique issued by Press Information Department, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, says:

"Statements have appeared in a section of the press alleging that news of disturbances and communal riots in the West Punjab have been suppressed and insinuating that the Government have imposed a censorship on such news.

"This is utterly untrue and malicious. The Government have not imposed censorship of any kind on press reports of disturbances in the West Punjab, and such reports have in fact been appearing from time to time in the newspapers of both India and Pakistan. If there has been no news beyond what has been appearing in the press, it is because there has been nothing further to report."

Reforms For Mysore In October?

Dewan's Counsel Of Patience To Citizens · Appeal To Congress To Participate In Consultative Committee Deliberations

BANGALORE, August 30 (A.P.I.): On the eve of the Congress launching a satyagraha for achieving responsible government, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore today issued a "declaration and appeal" to the citizens of Mysore, counselling patience and assuring them that he expected new proposals for constitutional future of Mysore State to be announced early in October next.

The Dewan said: "I have just returned from Delhi after attending the meetings of the Constituent Assembly and after completing negotiations with some ministries of India Government on issues arising from accession of Mysore to Indian Dominion.

'I propose, now that these tasks have been accomplished, to devote my time and attention to complete my report and make my submission to His Highness.

NO DEVICE TO DELAY REPORT

"The Consultative Committee which met in August and is due to meet again shortly is not a device to delay the report, nor to seek refuge for conservative views. It is an attempt to seek the largest measure of agreement for constitutional proposals which will be a credit to this progressive state, not merely in theory and no paper, but in actual practice and administration.

"I regret that the Congress party declined to participate in these consultations. I would urge on them again to reconsider the attitude and join the deliberations of the Committee.

"These deliberations would be concluded in a few days, and I shall make my submission to his Highness regarding the fundamentals of the constitution during the month of September. It is hoped that the result of the submission will be published early in October next.

ASSURANCE & APPEAL TO PUBLIC

"I should like to make an appeal to all the citizens of Mysore", at this stage, in view of certain contemplated steps that the Congress Party intend to take. I want to assure the public that there is no opposition from any quarter to that constitutional progress—a type of responsible government—which they desire, that it is as unnecessary, as it may prove harmful to raise slogans of an extreme character and that to indulge in blood-curdling language of the battlefield is to attempt to fight the non-existent opponent.

"In a few weeks' time my submission to His Highness will be known, and I venture to state that that is the occasion to express opinions on the constitutional progress determined upon.

"May I conclude with an appeal to all citizens of Mysore that they may counsel patience and discourage starting disruptive forces at this critical stage when nothing will be gained thereby and more still nothing will be lost by awaiting the result, which will be known in so short a time."

CAN INDIA HELP BRITAIN IN HER CRISIS?

Role Of New Dominions In Commonwealth Relations

LONDON, August 29, (Reuter): Signs that British Commonwealth relations have recently entered a new phase, with India and Pakistan playing a significant role, are being watched with interest by newspapers and members of the public here, cables John Bonham, Reuter's Correspondent.

The most important single factor determining this tendency is the dollar payment crisis. This not only stimulated a new awareness of the importance of the Commonwealth countries as suppliers to the United Kingdom market, but threw down many optimistic calculations based on hopes of multilateral trade agreements.

After an initial period of emergency communications between London and the Commonwealth capitals, events have now set in the direction of a closely-integrated preference system in which long-term plans based on bulk purchase controls will set the pattern of Britain's commercial relations for many years to come.

What part India and Pakistan are prepared to play in this system, it is admitted depends on the amount of goodwill Britain is able to build up.

A feature of the present situation, where is fully recognised here, is that India has her own dollar problems. As a spokesman of the Commonwealth Relations Office in London said today": in regard to non-essential import from America, India has her own problems similar to ours and she has already cut down to bedrock.

"India's reaction to our crisis has been one of sympathy but the immediate difficulty is that India is a major importer of food from America and all the money she has got is being spent on food which she must have.

"In common with the other dominions we have supplied India and Pakistan with full and frank information about our economic difficulties. In fact, in view of their own special problems we have been keeping in close touch with India over a period of months.

"It was all along realised that we could not expect any help from India in view of the great difficulties she is experiencing herself".

Conference Of Congressmen Interested In Kisan Work

NEW DELHI, August 30. (API): Prof N.G. Ranga, President of the All India Kisam Congress announces that a conference of congressmen interested or engaged in organising kisans will be held in Bombay on 26th September.

HIGHEST SYMBOL OF INDIA'S HONOUR

Use Of National Flag Restricted To Ceremonial Occasions

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, has issued the following communique:—

The Government of Bombay wishes to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the tricolour stands for every Indian as the symbol of national honour and sovereignty and the Government has recently noticed with deep regret that in many instances the National flags, used on Independence Day, were not taken off and put away after celebrations as is customary, but some of these flags had fluttered into shreds, and the paper flags had been thrown away, to be trampled upon and torn, as any piece of waste paper might be. This, from a people who have just won a flag of their own only shows how little of the tremendous significance of a national flag has been grasped by them.

From now on, the nations of the world will respect the Flag of India as all other national flags are respected, and it is the duty of every Indian to try and understand the true significance and exalted position of the flag of his own country.

OCCASIONS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The National Flag has its specific use also, and the Government wishes to make it known to the public that except on special occasions of national festivity, the flag may not be used by private individuals for purposes of decorating houses, grounds or vehicles. The National Flag is an emblem which is used in all countries by special representative of the Government possessing authority, and since it signifies authority, no one, without this privilege, is seen to fly the flag on motor vehicles or on house-tops. The flag calls for respect and honour and the set forms and rules laid down by all free countries must also be observed by all Indians.

The Government of Bombay, therefore, appeals to the Press, in particular, to make it a special feature to impress on the mind of the public the spirit, significance and inspiring presence of the Tricolour and explain its place in the life of every Indian.

Rich South African Gold Find Kept A Strict Secret

JOHANNESBURG: Mystery surrounds the discovery of gold near the small Free State town of Springfontein by a garage proprietor, Mr. P. Munnich, and Rand mining circles are showing considerable interest in the find.

Mr. Munnich discovered an outcrop of gold-bearing rock, samples of which were sent to Johannesburg and assayed 20.3 pennyweights per ton.

He will not disclose, however, until certain conditions are fulfilled, on which farm the discovery was made.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BOARD OF CONTROL'S HEADACHES. AMARNATH DESERVES A TRIAL. GET VIJAY OR DULEEP AS NON-PLAYING CAPTAIN. HOLKAR'S FEARS. PAKISTAN FOR INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION. SUGGESTION FROM EAST AFRICA. NO SLIGHT BY F.I.H.

With the appearance of the date of sailing for the Indian Cricket team for Australia, there seems to be no end of trouble for the Board of Control. It is now almost certain that Vijay Merchant will not be able to lead the side. Whether he will be able to accompany the team as non-playing captain is still doubtful.

In the circumstances it is but natural that Vijay's mantle should fall on Amarnath, since he was selected Vice-Captain of the team. Amarnath may not be as able and inspiring a skipper as Vijay. But he has had plenty of experience of first class cricket and knows the merit of each of his colleague thoroughly. He has captained his provincial side too. About his own ability as a player there cannot be two opinions. Only he remains to be tested as an All-India leader.

AMARNATH DESERVES A TRIAL

Amarnath is known to be of an easy going sort temperamentally. Would he take on his job as seriously as C. K. Nayudu or Vijay Merchant did? Time alone will show. I do not think it right to rake up the past at the present moment. What he did as a hot-headed youngster, he is not likely to do after eleven years' experience. And the heavy responsibility of his task is sure to sober down his flights of temper and imagination. Knowing as we do the fate that awaits our team in the Kangarooland, I do not think any great harm will be done by giving Amarnath a fair trial.

GET VIJAY OR DULEEP

Nevertheless, "it would be wiser on the part of the Board of Control to send Vijay as non-playing Captain just as 'Gubby' Allen is going to accompany the M.C.C. team to West Indies almost in a similar capacity. If Vijay is unable to make the rip the wisest course would be to persuade Duleepsinghjji to accept the position. With his advice and guidance, I am sure everything will go on well with the tour. I know that he has undertaken a journalistic commission from Reuters. If the Board of Control wishes it and tries for it, it will not be very difficult to persuade Reuters to relieve him of it in the interests of Indian cricket. Will Tomy De Mello move—and move promptly?

HOLKAR'S FEARS

It is rumoured that the Hokar has prohibited his players from going to Australia under Amarnath's Captaincy, as there may be trouble. That is why Mushtaq Ali and C. S. Nayudu are in a dilemma. Should these two players cry off, it would be useless to send the team at all to Australia. I cannot imagine any State-work which may demand the presence of these two players in the State,—or in India,—during the next few months. If the President of the Board of Control approaches the Ruler of Indore for his permission, I have not the least doubt in my mind he will give his consent. It would be advisable, by the way, to get hold of Sarwate also for the journey. He is indispensable now.

PAKISTAN SEEKS INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

News has it that Pakistan has already formed some associations to control different branches of sport within its area. This is not at all difficult since the seceding provinces have had their own organisations for a long time. It is said that they are now trying to get their National Controlling bodies affiliated to the international organisations, so that they may compete in the World Olympic Games and other international contests from next year.

Cricket has so far refrained from declaring its independence in Pakistan, probably in view of the impending Australian tour. It is only a question of time when it will fall in line with the others. We would wish them well in their separate existence.

DISAPPOINTMENTS IN ROVERS CUP

Disappointments have beset the path of the Rovers Cup Committee in the progress of its tournament. To start with, Lancashire Fusiliers from Deolali failed to turn up. They have not even informed the W.I.F.A. why they did not fulfil their engagement! Next comes the news that East Bengal, the famous Calcutta side, will not be able to take part in it as several of their prominent players have not been able to get the necessary leave.

It is, however, noped that Mohan Sagan and the other up-country teams will come down here and contribute their full quota towards the success of our premier competition. The rains have so far spoilt the early engagements of the Tournament Proper. But it may be hoped that the clerk of the weather will hold his hands for the next fortnight or so to allow a smooth running of the carnival.

SUGGESTION FROM EAST AFRICA

A suggestion has come from East Africa that the hockey team which will be sent there from this country next cold weather, should consist of players from all communities in equal proportion. The underlying idea, I suppose, is that it should not represent largely one community or another. While I commend the motive behind the suggestion, I cannot agree with this sort of communal representation in a sporting team. We should all forget the community to which a player may belong by birth. Merit alone should count. East African Indians would do well to learn to appreciate this aspect of sport in every way.

NO SLIGHT BY F. I. H.

We are now assured by Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, Hon. Secretary of the I.H.F. that the rule regarding penalty corner has not been modified by the Federation. Internationale de Hockey, as was stated in a press report some time ago. The Secretary General of the F.I.H. has informed him in a communication that the proposed amendment has not been accepted by the various Federations as yet. So the old rule stands.

The Secretary General has, however, mentioned that he has not been able to contact Swami Jagannath India's representative on the F.I.H. so far. In consequence we have been left in the cold. It is time the I.H.F. and other national bodies take necessary steps in making their representations on international bodies effective.

Is It True?

That the clerk of the weather in a playful mood turned serious sport into ridiculous pantomimes during the last fortnight in Bombay?

That football fields were converted into quagmires and lakes offering an easy opportunity to soccer players to play water polo in them?

That exhibitions of ships and slides, splashes and glides became the order of the day — giving the spectators all the fun at the expense of the players?

That the ball itself became such a slippery customer that it played hide-and-seek with the players and referees at regular intervals?

That cricketers were annoyed that they could not reveal in their favourite pastime under such conditions, as their ball would have eluded them for ever?

That a movement is afoot to hail back the Cricket Season during the monsoon, as flooded wickets offer more fun than bore-day pitches?

That batsmen are not prepared to accept the change, as they prefer their own physical safety to the enjoyment of bowlers and spectators?

That they offer Satyagraha at the Brabourne Stadium, if a seasonal change is forced on their unwilling shoulders?

That Bori Bunder is unwilling to accept Amarnath as captain of the Indian team for Australia, because he bears no princely stamp on his person?

That it has no objection to the portly chief of Dhrol taking up the position should he condescend to shoulder the responsibility?

That England has selected Gubby Allen as their captain for the West Indies tour, although he has played only one match during the season?

That the Holkar may prevent Mushtaq and C. S. from proceeding to Australia, as their services are urgently needed by his State?

That A.F.S.T. is threatening to gate-crash into the Board of Control and throw out the undesirables with a sweep of his broom?

That Tomy De Mello and Pankaj Gupta have sent an S..O.S. to the Almightly to save them from the disaster, if He could?

That the campaign against D. P. Thanawalla on the S. S. has helped him to elevate himself to the Chancellorship of the Board of Control?

That D. P. T. proposes to present a casket to the Colaba scribe in recognition of his valuable services in this connection?

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ON BEING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

BY DR. HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR

(The citizens of India were declared inteligible for American citizenship by a Supreme Court ruling in 1923. In 1946 Congress enacted a law putting India on a quota basis and making nationals of India eligible for citizenship in this country. The author, born in India, took a leading part in securing passage of that legislation. He is the author of many books on India and Gandhiji and international affairs. His latest book "The United Nations of the World: A Treatise on How to Win the Pease" (1st. ed. 19422. 2nd ed. 1944) suggests a basis for constructive American policy. At present, the author is associated with New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas, New Mexico, as Professor of Sociology).

To-day, July 7, 1947, in the District Court of San Miguel County, Las Vegas, New Mexico, Honourable Judge Luis Armijo conferred upon me one of my most precious possessions. American citizenship.

Now I am trying to ask myself what this thing, called becoming an American citizen, means.

First, it means to me a new birth. The pledge of allegiance to the United States of America means that some of my old loyalties must be given up, some of them be rearranged, and some new loyalties be assumed. I cannot and will not deny the land of my birth, Mother India. My spiritual values and inspirations have been, in the first instance, derived from the rich and noble legacy of my forebears who went to India some 6,000 years ago, while their cousins went to Europe. I still consider myself heir to the noble Sanskrit language, eldest sister of all European languages; and to the Hindu system of numerals miscalled Arabic. I still look upon Mahatma Gandhi as one of the prophets of our age, and I cherish my past associations with him.

My new birth this day means that whereas in the past I used to think of serving India, America, and the world, henceforth my humble effort shall be to serve America, India, and the world. Being a product of two cultures, Hindu and American, I shall strive to import into the American scene some of the positive values of Hindu culture. The exalted philosophy of India and the dynamic democracy of America can be wedded together, and it shall be my humble effort to promote such a consummation.

Second, my new birth as an American citizen enables me to graft onto the youthful virility of this nation the mellow philosophy and outlook of ancient India.

Third, while the American-born citizen takes his citizenship for granted I cherish the privilege of American citizenship. I have now become a co-worker with 140.000.000 of my fellow American citizens in the task of demonstrating and living the values of democracy. Citizenship confers obligations as well as privileges. The most cherished privilege of American citizenship is that one may look the world in the eye confidently, with self-respect, viewing others as equals. The most significant obligations of American citizenship are teamwork, reconciliation of conflicting interests by goodwill and by due process of law performance of tasks at hand directed toward the improvement of our local community, state and nation, and we hope the world.

BALLOT v BULLET

Fourth, being an American citizen means not only taking part in the civic affairs of one's community but also active participation in the making of policy for one's community, state and nation—and the world. I am looking forward with great eagerness to the day when I shall cast my first ballot in an election. America is called upon to demonstrate to the sick world that the way of ballots is far superior to the way of bullets—and much more enduring.

Fifth, democracy rests upon the assumption that the voice of the people is the voice of God. But the judgment or action of a people operating as a crowd or a mass is anything but divine. Hence the wise Thomas Jefferson laid down that an enlightened citizenry is an essential to a healthy democracy. I do not foresee this nation of ours doing anything seriously wrong; but if ever, unfortunately, my America should tread the path of wrong-doing and unrighteousness, I would discharge my obligation as a citizen by working with might and main for righteousness and justice and goodwill.

Sixth, my acquisition of American citizenship to-day reminds me of my childhood experiences. In a literal sense, George Washington beckoned to me to come to this country. In the Second Gujarati Reader of my grade school, there was a lesson about a boy named George Washington and about his experiences with the cherry tree and his Dad. The lesson ended by saying, "And the truth-telling George Washington became the Father of his country." In my childish way of thinking, I mused to myself that if George Washington was so good and if he became the Father of his country, his children, too, must be good and truth-telling; some day I ought to visit George Washington's children. Well, I have been here for a quarter of a century and I can truthfully say that my childish picture of George Washington's children has been found to be true—true, that is, in every respect except when the American people are engaged in a political election campaign. I cannot vouch for the truthfulness of Washington's children when they are engaged in the nation pastime of election campaigns! That reminds me that as a citizen I am assuming a special responsibility to try out whether an election campaign cannot be carried on without mud-slinging

Seventh, to the saints and heroes of India I have now added the heroes and saints and statesmen of the New World. I can visualize Emperor Asoka (3rd century B. C.) and William Penn walking hand-in-hand, striving to bring about a warless world. The wise and heroic Washington, the statesman Thomas Jefferson, the philosophic Benjamin Franklin, the saintly Lincoln, the soldierly Grant and Lee—these makers of America are now part of my forebears. Emerson and Thoreau and Walt Whitman reinforce the outlook of universalism I had inherited from the culture of India.

INDIA DISTRAUGHT & DIVIDED

Eighth, as a humble soldier in the non-violent army of Mahatma Gandhi, I contributed my share toward the breakup of the British Empire in India. The result, however, is less pleasing than anticipated, now that the British Raj is about to make its exit. India is distraught and divided. I hope she may learn from the federal union idea of America. However, it is not for me now to urge upon India any specific plan of action; I can but offer a bit of advice as an American citizen interested in the well-being of India's four hundred million people.

Ninth as an American citizen I cannot be blind to the gigantic tasks confronting us of the present generation both at nome and abroad. Here at home the relations between capital and labour must be adjusted on the basis of mutual accommodation and reciprocal responsibility. Political liberty must be implemented with economic security within the framework of our democratic society. Abroad, even before the last shot of the military campaigns was heard, a new threat to peace and orderly procedure was posed by our ally, the Soviet Union The iron curtain must be lifted if the world in our generation is to experience a new birth of freedom. As an American citizen I am proud of the statesmanlike behaviour and accomplishments of General MacArthur in Japan. But our handling of the China situation is less satisfactory I believe Yalta was an act of appeasement and must be undone. The Truman-Marshall doctrine is worthy of the noble traditions of America. One must say, however, that there is a certain amount of timidity in our State Department. The descendants of pioneers must cast off timidity. Co-operation, secured at the expense of compromise and appeasement, is not worth having. Non-co-operation resting on principle is preferable to co-operation based on appeasement. The solid body of American principles of democracy is more than a match for the most rampant totalitarianism in the world.

Tenth, as an American citizen, I realize the urgent need to-day for us to live in the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi and the Great Emancipator. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with chivalry toward the vanquished; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to bind up humanity's wounds, to care for him, friend or foe, who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all, which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. Such is the spirit of Lincoln, of America, within the context of our times.

For generations America has stood as a beaconlight to the world hungering for freedom. The American Declaration of Independence has given inspiration to the oppressed of the world. The American Constitution holds forth the promise of American life to all who care to accept it. American federalism may bring hope and life to a dying Europe and to strife-torn India and China. The American insistence on the dignity of man is the one bright spot in our darkened world. The Founding Fathers are watching us: we cannot fail them.

As an American citizen I hope to do my humble share in maintaining intact the noble heritage of this great land, in enriching that heritage, and in bringing within the reach of all mankind the promise of American life.

'I've had a worrying time with the insurance people. They ask such awkward questions. They even wanted to know the state of my mind."

'How absurd! I suppose you left that blank."

*

KEEPIMG IT DARK

"Children, said the teacher, 'I want you to write an essay about King Alfred. But don't waste time writing about the burning of the cakes."

One essay read: 'King Alfred went and knocked on the door of a onely cottage in a forest and was admitted by a middle-aged woman. What happened after that. I'm not allowed to say."

Twentieth-Century English Novelists

(Continued From Page 6)

Other notable satirists of the 1920's were Wyndham Lewis and T. F. Powys, whose strange dark allegories are set in a country which seems to be the Wessex of Thomas Hardy's tales but is really halfway between a madhouse and Hell

"Internal Monologue"

The only other novelist of the 1920's whose influence was comparable to that of Lawrence was James Joyce. Joyce was an Irishman born in Dublin, and like Lawrence he repudiated the liberal doctrine of material progress, but unlike Lawrence he was no romantic and pessimism, tempered by kindliness made him into a sort of agnostic catholic His masterpiece is *Ulysses*, the story of a day in the life of several characters in Dublin. It is designed as a parallel to the story of the *Odyssey*, and all the characters and incidents have Homeric counter-parts,

We follow the thoughts of many of the characters by means of an "internal monologue", in which their complex, involved and often Rabelaisan thoughts, are set down in full. Each chapter, too, is written in a technique specially suited to it, and the whole book is a textbook of technical experiment This may seem to suggest that Joyce's chief characteristic was that of virtuosity, but, though this is true to some extent he has also a rich humanity with a great store of humour and observation (though not primarily *visual* observation, for towards the end of his life he was almost blind) and he is certainly one of the most rewarding writers of the century.

Several others experimented with the "internal monologue," the most successful being Virginia Woolf Mrs. Woolf's method, however, was selective whereas that of Joyce was inclusive Her novels, therefore, are less robust, less universal—indeed her characters move in rather rarified air and seem all to have their creater's own precise, critical intelligence Nevertheless. *Mrs. Dalloway. To the Lighthouse*, and *The Waves* are all delicate, highly-finished works of art, infinitely subtle within the limits of their subjects. They are, as it were chamber-music to set beside Joyce's elaborately organised, but at times rather strident, orchestra

Thriller-Type Stories

In the last 15 or 20 years no new novelists have emerged in Britain of the stature of those we have considered Nevertheless there has been much of interest. The influence of Franz Kafka has shown itself in the predominantly political novels of Rex Warner and in the short stories of William Sansom. During the 1930's a number of young writers came forward whose aim was known as "reportage"—the attempt to give a true and quite detached picture of some aspect of life, usually of working-class life The movement produced a number of brilliant writers of short stories out few novelists though its methods may have influenced Henry Green, whose recent novels, *Caught* and *Loving*, have been remarkable for the veracity of their dialogue

Another aspect of the contemporary novel in Britain has been the use of a thriller-type of story by serious writers Graham Greene in his stories of race-gangs at a seaside resort (*Brighton Rock*) and of a haunted priest in Mexico (*The Power and the Glory*) has used the thriller to express a catholic view of life which in its consciousness of evil reminds one of the work of Francois Mauriac and yet another writer called Green, this time F. L. Green has produced a remarkable series of studies of the mind of the criminal and the outcast

For all this it must be admitted that the 1940's seem to be a time of transition for the novel in Britain The youngest generation is preoccupied with poetry, the older is on the whole no longer productive. The future is obviously full of promise but its form is quite unpredictable.

Selected Reading List

H. G. WELLS: The Time Machine; The War of the Worlds; Kipps; Mr. Polly; and Tono Bungay.

ARNOLD BENNETT: Clayhanger; and An Old Wives' Tale.

JOHN GALSWOTHY: The Man of Property: In Chancery: To Let; and The Forsyte Saga.

JOSEPH CONRAD: Lord Jim.

JOHN MASEFIELD: Odtaa.

G K. CHESTERTON: The Man Who Was Thursday.

D H LAWRENCE: Sons and Lovers: The Rainbow: and The Plumed Serpent.

ALDOUS HUXLEY: Brave New World: and Time Must Have A Stop.

I F POWYS: Mr. Weston's Good Wine.

WYNDHAM LEWIS: The Apes of God.

E. M. FORSTER: Howard's End; and A Passage to India.

VIRGINIA WOOLF: To The Lighthouse: and The Waves.

JAMES JOYCE: Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man; and Ulysses.

ELIZABETH BOWEN: The Death of the Heart.

GRAHAM GREENE: The Power and the Glory.

HENRY GREEN: Loving

F. L. GREEN: Odd Man Out.

REX WARNER: The Agrodrome.

ALEX COMFORT: The Power House

Let us talk it over →

The first time I saw the two buildings right opposite my house I thought. I would rather prefer staying in either of those but to-day I often wish the objects of my erstwhile admiration were completely obliterated from sight!

Sounds strange, doesn't it? But this pendulum-like swing of feelings is due not to the change that has come over the twin structures during the passage of time. Not at all so! Newly painted as the two blocks are they do look most elegant in their sky-blue, maroon and cream colour scheme. But that is only from a distance! As you come nearer the buildings you come in full view of the lower walls splashed with the red pigment of the unmistakable pan'! And worse still are the parapets (below the balcony) turned into veritable refuse dumps!! The spot has naturally become a centre of attraction for the winged creatures who can pick and choose from the variety fare—a rotten potato. a half-eaten fruit. a piece of fish or bone. etc.. etc.

And every time I try to ward off a pigeon or a crow from my bed-room window I feel convinced of the wisdom of an English essayist who says that "it is not the house in which one lives, but the house opposite the house in which one lives, that matters." The fellows in the building opposite will be the first to acclaim the truth expressed in these simple words. In fact I can safely bet that none of them could ever have wished any violence to our building (which is opposite to theirs) although it may not have an attractive appearance as such.

* * *

You must be wondering why I am fussing over this question of a house with a view which on first thoughts seems to come under the pleasurable pastime of the idle rich. But I am afraid it is not so nor is it purely a matter of aesthetics. Rather it has serious bearing on the ethics of the common man and woman! In order to prove my theory, I don't mind ripping open to your view a cross-section of my mind

Like all of you readers, I consider myself as an educated person and therefore try to behave like one. I shall enumerate the ways now I do it. (1) While purchasing a railway pass or tickets for a show I take my proper place in the queue. (2) As a pedestrian I keep on the right side of the road. (3) On entering another's house I take care to close the gate behind me lest the cows have a free run in the garden. (4) I take care not to make noise of the feet while going up or down the staircase for fear of being a nuisance to people around. (5) Be wary of throwing below from the balcony paper bits. fruit peelings or any other such things

However, with all this regimentation (got in school under the strict discipline of the teacher). there are moments when the limbs are tired and the mind feels lazy to empty in the wash basin liquid contents from a glass or cup or deposit in the dust-bin banana or orange pealings. Of course the subconscious mind tells that such bevahiour is improper but if at such a critical moment you see the lady in the house opposite emptying a bucketful of dirty water on the street below or hurling a can of ash and coal on the landing below her second floor balcony, then my rational mind argues that after all no harm can be done to others if I just throw into compound the innocent-looking monkeynut shells. And once you become lax in such matters, there's no end to it. for one thing leads to another.

I wonder if same is not the case with your tuning the wireless set or using the tap water. If the radios in the neighbourhood are blaring out morning and evening, I don't grant that my set could be an extra nuisance to people around. But if I notice my good neighbour who herself takes care not to waste the municipal water and scolds the offending servants, then shall I not feel concerned about water that is being wasted from my tap? Well these may be apparently very simple things but the sum total told of them makes up the citizens morale. And it is my morale that is being damaged by 'the front view' from my house!

* * *

That leads me on to say something about the B.P.C.C. leader's advice to women. At a women's gathering Mr. S. K. Patil asked women to have more civic sence. I wonder why he singled out women! Looking at the independence garbage (what a juxtaposition) lying for days on the streets of Bombay, I dare say that majority of educated men too are lacking in the sense of civic responsibility. However if Mr Patil means to say that women should shoulder the lions share in civic administration I am all with him. I would only suggest him to put a section of the Congress Volunteer Corps at the command of our Sheriff whose efforts to raise a Women's Civic Corps have not unfortunately received the sympathy and co-operation they deserved. The City Congress Volunteer Corps should now do something much more concrete than drilling. and occasional flag-saluting

—*Leela.*

"European Girls Still Hold Our Men!"

Bitter Complaint Of American Women

The war is not yet over for the women of America. There isn't even a truce in sight!

Their enemy, whether they realize it or not, is the European version of femininity implanted in the minds of 5,000,000 G. I.'s by the Cynthias of England, the Lisas of Austria, the Denises of France, the Marias of Italy, and even—or especially—the Gretchens of Germany

"They're not prettier, nicer, or better-dressed. But, babe, we're here, they're here—and you're a long, long way away..' This was the answer, in so many words, given by thousands of Americans overseas to their girl friends back home who asked plaintively: 'What have European women got that we haven't got?"

Now the returned men feel a strange, indefinable restlessness with home life. And the women feel a resentment that their husbands and boy friends have returned "changed."

An Exhaustive Study

Hans Habe noted novelist, author of "A Thousand Shall Fall," and former American-appointed Director of all German publications in the United States Occupation Zone, has written an exhaustive study in "Die Weltwoche' of "the silent revolution caused by contact of G.I.'s with European women"

He maintains that antagonism of American soldiers towards American women has reached the point where two out of three married men who served in Europe have sought divorces on their return home. He points out that tacit political recognition of the situation reached the point where 'Republicans and Democrats alike refrained from running female candidates for fear of losing the votes of returned men."

Is some one suggesting that American women—the best-looking, best-dressed, most emancipated, most subtly perfumed, best- coiffured women in the world—need fear competition, especially from groups of bedraggled women in devastated areas?

They certainly are Americans who went overseas brought home 52,500 English, French, Italian, German and other European wives.

Moreover, members of the United States occupation forces in Germany clamoured for their American wives and families to be allowed to join them. With what result?

According to Ruth Maistre, correspondent of Curieux, no fewer than 26 "occupation wives" came to her in just one day with tears in their eyes, begging her to help them get back to the United States.

A Revealing Picture

When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, this war's No. 1 leader, returned home from the conquest of Germany, one of the first pictures of him published in the American press showed him wiping dishes in his kitchen.

But many thousands of American soldiers, in close contact with European women, had gained new ideas of the respective roles of men and women in domestic life. Maybe European women were "unemancipated"—but they certainly had persuaded American soldiers that cooking, dish-washing, housekeeping, and watching the children were definitely not jobs for men. That idea might be fedual—but the men certainly seemed to like it!

Recently a young Frenchman visited the United States and complained that, compared with European women, American girls "led their men around by the nose." Dr. Wilhelm Pinard, Professor of Psychology at Boston University, while defending American womanhood provided a clue to why they behave the way they do: It is becuse American men have traditionally placed their womenfolk on a pedestal.

The reason is simple. The United States has not long emerged from pioneer days when men far outnumbered women, and therefore the comparatively scarce sex was in great demand and greatly cherished.

American women have led onto all the advantages of pioneer male worship But at the same time they hav demanded—and obtained—equality in business opportunities politics and intellectual pursuits. They have seiz-intellectual pursuits. They have seized the right to spend dol. 3.00 out of every dol 4.00 earned in America, but have not accepted responsibility for the spending

Mr. Habe points out that at least three out of ten men who commit suicide do so under stress of debts—but that only one in 25 women who take their own lives are driven to it by financial considerations, despite the fact that women are the chief debt contractors.

On the other hand, after brow-beating men as equals during the business day, women insist on being wooed—by the same man or a reasonable facsimile—in the cool of the evening!

"American girls," said one American officer, engaged to a German girl, "are spoiled children. They love a man for what he offers them, in love and in material goods. They are independent, choosey, overproud of themselves. The typical American girl wakes up in the morning and asks herself. 'What can I do that will entertain and amuse me to-day?' But the European girl asks herself: 'What can I do that will make my man happy to-day?' They get a genuine pleasure in pleasing a man."

For a long time American girls sneered at the competition of European girls. "What do you expect," they said, "when any woman can be had for a cigarette or a chocolate bar? Let the men have their fling—they'll come back to us!"

But Mr. Habe points out gravely that the women "who could be had for a cigarette or a chocolate bar" where not the real competitors of American girls. The actual competitors were that greater number of "naturally feminine" women who remain in the mind—and the affections—of American soldiers.

"It would be a mistake," Habe declares, "to think that all or any considerable number of former American soldiers want to marry foreign women. They simply want American girls to add the charm, the basic femaleness, of European women to their own admittedly good qualities. It is an internal revolution they would like—not an invasion!"

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WOMEN'S PAGE

General Knowledge Quiz

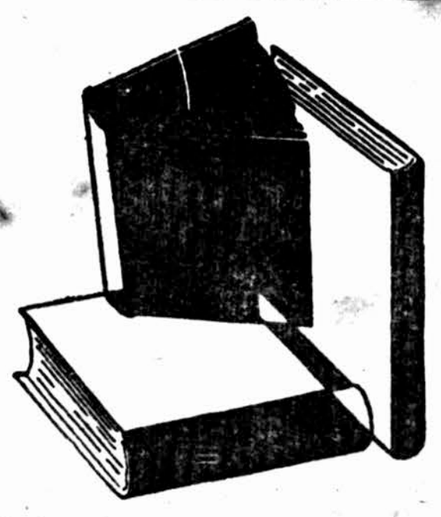
1. Who is the author of "Anna Karenina"?
(a) Turgenev; (b) Tolstoy; (c) Dostoyevsky.
2. Who was Mrs. Pankhurst?
(a) Suffragette Leader, (b) First woman to swim the English Channel, (c) Well-known tennis player.
3. Which scientist propounded the famous theory of Relativity? (a) Newton, (b) Faraday. (c) Einstein.
4. "Fate Has Been Kind" is the autobiography of — (a) Leslie Howard (b) Lord Pethick-Lawrence (c) Walter Hammond.
5. What is "Haematology"?
(a) Study of blood. (b) Brain surgery. (c) Study of minerals.
6. The Blue Nile and the White Nile meet at—(a) Cairo. (b) Berber. (c) Khartoum.
7. Mary Ann Evans was the real name of a well-known novelist. The novelist was— (a) George Eliot; (b) Jane Austen; (c) Emily Bronte.

ANSWERS

1. (C), 2. (a); 3. (c); 4 (b). 5 (a); 6. (c); 7. (a).

Air Girls Lend A Hand

Girls of the Women's Junior Air Corps are under canvas at Elstree Aerodrome, Herts, where they are helping to organise and prepare for the London Air Pageant at Elstree. Their main job to to help look after the large number of planes. Women's Junior Air Corps girls at work on one of the planes, under the watchful eye of an instructor.



Yoga Asanas For Health Culture

YOGA PHYSICAL CULTURE (for Men.) By Shri Yogendra, Fourth Edn. 1947. Illustrated, Published by the Yoga Institute, Post Box 481, Bombay. Price Rs. 10

The modern world has by now come to recognise that Yoga constitutes a unique contribution of India in the domain of the physical, mental and psychic culture of man. The misconception and prejudice engendered in many minds, both in the West and the East, by the air of mystery with which the subject of Yoga is usually enveloped by its monopolistically minded votaries are being steadily removed due to the increasing light that is being thrown on it and the rational treatment it is now receiving at the hands of students of Yogic lore Amang those who have laboured zealously to place Yoga in its proper perspective, Shri Yogendra, the founder of the Yoga Institute, must be assigned a foremost rank. In the series of books of Yoga Culture which he has placed in the hands of the reader during the past two decades he has treated the various aspects of the subject in a thoroughly rational way, eschewing all obscurantism. The present work, which is now in its fourth edition, fully maintains the high level of scholarship and lucidity of exposition which characterise all the works of the author.

Unlike most, if not all other systems of physical culture known to the world, Yoga has always recognised the vital co-relationship and interdependence subsisting between a man's body and his mind as well as his 'soul'. Therefore, in the eyes of Yoga, good health in any person must comprehend not merely the health of the physical body but also his mental moral and psychic health. Unless all these healths are ensured for him, it would be wrong to assume that a person is really in sound health. It is the claim of exponents of Yoga like Shri Yogendra, that a well-balanced and systematic course of daily exercises based on Yoga "Asanas" contribute not only to hygienic body-building but also to the development of healthy moral traits, mental purity and psychic stamina Shri Yogendra lays the utmost emphasis on the fact that the right type of Yoga exercises can only be those that are non-violent both in content and in spirit He writes, "According to Yoga physical education which metamorphoses man into a robot is vulgar anti-human and perversive. Thus, while Yoga firmly believes in good health and therefore in a system of physical education which endows it, it certainly regards the enlargement of animality as detrimental to human progress and happiness, not to speak of spiritual evolution"

In the present work Shri Yogendra has outlined a course of carefully graded Yoga-Asana exercises with a view to meeting both the individual and mass requirements of the modern age and so arranged that each part of the body receives proper and sufficient exercise. The exercises are illustrated throughout and described in detail. The treatise deserves to be in the hands of all who value health of body and mind.

Freedom And The Poet

FREEDOM COME (A poem) by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya Decorations by K. K. Hebbar, Nalanda Publications, Pp. 15, Annas Twelve, 1947.

One of our greatest living poets, Mr. Harin Chattopadhyaya, has recorded in immortal verse the dawn of liberty in India.

In our mad orgy of jubilation, we are apt to gloss over many vital things, whose true significance may not be apparent to us. It is good that men of vision, poets and philosophers at the appropriate moment caution us, saying:

'But let us not beat too loud a drum
Nor indulge in a vulgar illumination,
Their (of three generations) undefeated quiet martyrdom
Demands of us a sober celebration."

Through the poet, the nation salutes the succession of noble patriots like Khudiram, Dhingra, Jyotin Das, Bhagat Singh and, above all, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, immortal architect of India's first Army of Liberation, the valiant I.N.A.

We must also remember the unknown fighters for India's cause whose name is legion—

'Men on grim battlefields, men on rough seas.
Brave men manoeuvring aircraft in the strife,
Men who have faced proud death with smiling ease
And won the whole significance of life
In laying it down for India....."

Our leaders have been proclaiming from house-tops that the new-won freedom is for the poor, the downtrodden, the dispossessed. Mr. Chattopadhyaya rightly expresses popular sentiment when he writes;—

"Do not forget on this momentous day
The peasant and the worker
Whose single-willed endeavour none could stay,
Gathering momentum, wielding sickle and hammer,
Struck blow on staggering blow
At plotting brutes who strove to overthrow
Their stubborn purpose."

In common with an overwhelming majority of Indians, he shares the earnest desire for an early reunion of India and Pakistan, which he likens to two children of the same mother. He regards the present interregnum as an unpleasant nightmare which, he hopes, will pass with the night. He sings:

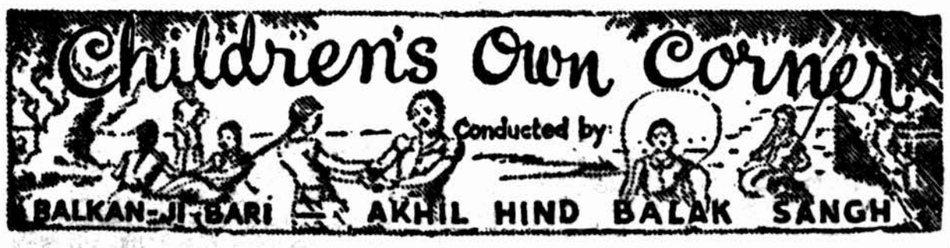
"The nightmare shall be over, and that mother's
Dissevered body shall be whole again,
And we shall know once more that we are brothers,
And naught ought but staunchest friendship shall remain."

And finally, he dreams of one united India—which is also the dream of millions of his countrymen:

"But we shall rise and re-unite the mother,
Yea, we shall move together towards our goal;
Inseparable, brother one with brother,
One India, one nation and one soul".

There are striking illustrations by Mr. Hebbar, the talented artist.

—"CRITICUS."



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Brother Narsinhbhai Patel has written nicely the following experience of his "Quest", and I am sure you will enjoy reading it:—

I was stubborn enough to accompany mother to the lake. While she was engaged in washing clothes I stole to one side and tempted by a lotus I tried to hook it with a long bamboo branch. Her straying eyes caught me and thinking that I might fall down in the water and be drowned she forbade me. I remember how I spared no pains to get the lotus. This incident was deeply stamped on my mind so much so that even in my dream I recollected it.

The breeze breathed out fragrance. Perhaps it came from that lotus. Let me fetch it. But in case mother knew and woke up she would forbid me; that made me a little worried. One idea occurred in my mind. I clasped her tightly. She might have thought that I was too close to her heart to depart; so, making her thus unaware, I crept aside and stole away.

Still the moon was hidden behind the drowsy lids. The dark shadows helped me to hurry towards the lake. The scent served me as a path and I reached the spot.

But oh! the lotus is deep in sleep! Why, it was awake in the day-time! This lotus also observes the day and the night! When the Sun, our grandpa, rises, it opens its eyelids. Let me pluck it now, early in the morning. I'll place it before the Sun when it will bloom and burst out into laughter

I began to go down into the water. At times my feet stuck in the mud. First step anklet-deep, second knee-deep, third step waist-deep, fourth, fifth and then sixth neck-deep. One step forward and I could catch the lotus; but I would be drowned!

Well, I have come to get it, I will not return without it, I decided.

I took the last-step. O....O....!

Whether the lotus came in my hand who knows?—but I was drowned. I gulped many a gulp of water I was suffocated. How to escape?

Help, help....save me....drowned—but who would hear it as it was not uttered at all! In vain fluttered my lips but no word spurted out.

In this struggle my eyes opened—just like that lotus, and no sooner did they open than their smile bloomed into laughter

I was smothered within my mother's embrace so long while I had tried to catch one of her eyes. I had just managed to be out of her clutches; but as she held me with contented happiness, I thought otherwise and thanked her. "Mother dear, you saved me!"

I told her all about the dream and added, "I did not pluck the lotus, so I think by now it blooms".

* * *

NOT HER CALLING

The granary keeper was away for the day, but his wife was eager to be helpful, and offered to carry out the sale of a bushel of wheat which a customer required. They went to the bin, and she proceeded to measure out the grain. She poured in two measures, and was about to tie up the sack when the customer interrupted:

"But four measures make a bushel, ma'am!"

"Oh, do they?" she replied. "You see, I never had any experience measuring grain before I was married. I used to be a school teacher".

* * *

HARMLESS INDEED

It was the Englishman's first visit north of the border, and as he waited on the station platform for a connection he whiled away the time asking the porter questions.

"I suppose you have a provost in this town?" he asked.

"Aye", replied the porter.

"Does he have insignia like our mayors?"

"Does he have what?"

Insignia. For instance, does he wear a chain?"

"A chain", exclaimed the porter in astonishment, "Na, na he gangs about loose. But dinna be feared of him; he's quite harmless".

* * *

TO BE HAPPY

The object of life is to be happy.

The place to be happy is here.

The time to be happy is now.

The way to be happy is by making others happy.

* * *

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Independence Day was befittingly celebrated by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari and its different Centres. Kasarvadi held the function under the presidentship of Lady Masani who and Miss Induben Desai paid donations to that Centre of Harijan children. Ghatkopar had a "Prabhat Pheri" and Flag Hoisting by Shri Ratilal M Nanavati Khar meeting was presided over by Shri D. N. Wandrekar. And the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari arranged the function at Matunga in collaboration with the B. J. Children's Home, where the children had a lively programme of entertainments and Professor Satyapal showed some archery feats, under the presidentship of Lady Masani, who gave a suitable Message of Independence to the boys and girls. A small, simple girl unfurled the National Flag, and prior to that the children went in a procession through the main roads of Matunga

All boys and girls are welcome to join this Great Brotherhood of Children. Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. And send to him also your contributions of stories, games, drawings and photos, which he will be glad to publish in this "Corner" if found suitable. Thanks!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

Young Kiddies Amusing Themselves

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"My ambition is much greater than independence.....

"Driving out the English will not by itself establish Swaraj in India. ....An Act of Parliament might give us constitutional Swaraj. But it will be a mere chimera that will profit us but little, if we are unable to solve these internal problems (village reconstruction, temperance, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability)....

"The Swaraj of my dream recognises no race or religious distinctions....

"It has been said that Indian Swaraj will be the rule of the majority, i.e. the Hindus. There could not be a greater mistake than that. If it were to be true, I for one would refuse to call it Swaraj and would fight it with all the strength at my command, for to me Hind Swaraj is the rule of all people, is the rule of justice....

"The Swaraj of my conception will come only when all of us are firmly persuaded that our Swaraj has got to be won, worked and maintained through truth and non-violence alone....."

The man who expressed his conception of freedom in these lofty terms, who led us in our non-violent war of independence, who issued a challenge to the world's greatest empire in those two historic words, "QUIT INDIA" who led us right up to the moment of victory, spurned all offices and power in the new free State and was not even present at the epoch-making ceremonial of transfer of power in New Delhi. He was not there to witness the flag-hoisting on the Red Fort. He was not in Bombay to see the illuminations or to watch the tempestuous rejoicings of his people. In the very moment of the fulfilment of his life mission, he was far away, sleeping in the house of an obscure Muslim in the worst riot-affected locality of Calcutta.

That in the hour of his triumph Gandhiji chose to be absent from the ceremonies where it was planned to honour him as the Father of the Nation is the measure of his saintly humility.

That he preferred to make a dash to Calcutta where a most serious outbreak of rioting was feared, and risked his life to save Muslim lives by taking his residence in a Muslim locality which had been repeatedly attacked, is a measure of his humanity. And it is heartening to find that his noble efforts have been rewarded with a phenomenal reawakening of the unity sentiment in Calcutta.

But the fact that at Midnight of August 14—15, when 30 years of his work and sacrifices and leadership were culminating in the birth of Indian freedom, in that historic moment, he could peacefully sleep, without being disturbed by the excitement of achievement, is the most amazing demonstration of will-power, peace of mind, and serenity of heart.

No wonder we call him Mahatma—the Great Soul!

*

'August Harvest

Dozens of books and pamphlets, hundreds of Special Numbers and Supplements made their appearance on August 15 and during the Independence Week. Good, bad and indifferent is their quality, but they do mark an effusion of national spirit appropriate to the occasion.

The pride of place to the August 15 publications must be given to "INDIA OF MY DREAMS", being a timely selection of Gandhiji's writings and speeches, compiled with characteristic care and good taste by confrere R. K. Prabhu and published by Hind Kitabs.

This enterprising firm of publishers, indeed, brought out quite half a dozen volumes during the Independence Week. These include "Leaves In The August Wind" by Professor Phadke, a novel with the 1942 upheaval as its background, the original Marathi version of which appeared in July 1943 and was subsequently banned by the Section 93 Government. Its welcome publication now marks (one hopes) a freer atmosphere for the creative, purposeful writer.

At such short notice it was evidently not possible for anyone to bring out a monumental work on the history of the national struggle. But it is good to hear that KUTUB PUBLISHERS are very shortly issuing a second revised edition of Professor Hiren Mukherjee's "INDIA STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM".

"FREEDOM IS HERE", a slim pamphlet by Conferere G. N. Achary (Padma Publications) is competent able, racy political reportage. It was a happy idea of Mr. Acharya to link together a series of his well-written articles to present a high-pressure montage of the national struggle.

But why did he require another journalist, Mr. S. Karing Doyle to compile the volume for him?

*

I.N.A. In Pictures

That the Brasshats and Blimps of the British army objected to the presence of uniformed I.N.A. men at the historic ceremony of unfurling the National Flag at Delhi's "Lal Qila" (Red Fort) is understandable. For wasn't the I.N.A. the greatest challenge to the presence of imperialist troops on Indian soil?

That the National Indian Government acquesised in this, that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru allowed it, is inexplicable. That the brave I.N.A. men had to attend the ceremony in civilian clothes, forced to discard their ragged but glorious uniforms, is shameful. For with their blood, the I.N.A. upheld the honour of India and Free India ought to have upheld the honour of the I.N.A.

This inspiring story is vividly, artistically and effectively illustrated in "FREEDOM'S BATTLE—I.N.A. in action 1942-1945" by Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri. It is a unique album of rare and historic photographs of Netaji Subhas Bose and his I.N.A., pictorial charts, diagrams and maps to explain the organisation and achievements of the I.N.A. and the "Arzi Hakumat-i-Hind" (Provisional Indian Government), and a number of brilliantly executed impressionistic drawings symbolising the character and historic purpose of this unique military adventure. It is one more indication of art being used as a chronicler of history.

Printed throughout in several colours it is every sense a de luxe production and well worth the price (Rs. 12/8), though one hopes it will be possible to bring out a cheaper edition soon. If a second printing is ordered, it would also be advisable to include a greater proportion of written text about the history and achievements of the I.N.A. to make the volume more exhaustive and informative than a mere album of inspiring pictures.

*

History Of Nation In Woodcuts

A striking feature of the "QUIT INDIA" (August) number of SOUND magazine is a series of woodcut type of illustrations done by a young artist, GORAY. The series covers the more memorable of the revolutionary events in our national history—the 1857 revolt, the Ghadar Party, the Moplah rebellion, the Jallianwala massacre, the throwing of the bomb in the Central Assembly, the Chittagong armoury raid, the Dandi March, the 1942 rising, the Bengal Famine, the I.N.A., and the Naval revolt—and also presents a portrait gallery of revolutionaries and martyrs in the national cause—with the accent on the more violent and terroristic events and personalities! The bold, vigorous strokes of the drawings, the sharply black-and-white effect and the impressionistic-montage compisitions match the revolutionary tempo of the events depicted.

Woodcut drawings (the best examples of which are to be found in the Red North China) are ideally suited for certain themes and subjects and SOUND artist Goray did well to choose it for illustrating the saga of "QUIT INDIA" The drawings indeed, set the tone for the whole issue which is characterised by enterprising journalism and vigorous nationalism for which Zabak's SOUND is well-known.

Dalal

*

Harin's Epic Poem

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, poet, playwright, writer, actor, director, composer and singer, and above all a patriot and champion of oppressed humanity celebrated the Independence Day by publishing his new long poem FREEDOM COME (Nalanda Publications). The epic character of the occasion has been well matched by Harin's vigorous, heroic verse which recalls some of the best of Walt Whitman's "Drum Taps" of the American civil war. The opening lines alone are memorable enough:

The night is no more grim and black,
The dawn breaks red by slow degrees
Red as the eyes of those who have
not slept for troubled centuries.
The night is now about to crack
Into new light on the traveller's track,
And the days are done when the Union Jack
Broke on our Indian air with boast
And floated about from coast to coast,
Broke on our sight with brutal brag
Of red and white and blue:
Freedom now is coming through
And our Indian sky at last shall fly
her liberation's flag.....

Dalal

*

Dalal Writes History With A Brush

"That the dawn of independence inspired not only our writers but also artists and painters is a happy augury that Indian art is at last breaking away with traditional themes and insipid styles which no longer can express the dynamism of the new age.

An excellent example is provided by the talented young artist D. D. DALAL who has illustrated the extremely well got-up Silver Jubilee Number of MOUJ, the popular Marathi weekly, brought out on the Independence Day. He has contributed a number of excellent colour picttures, monochrome drawings, and cartoons, depicting almost all the great and historic phases in our national struggle. There is both power and imagination in his work and he gives us a unique album of inspiring patriotic pictures.

COUNTING THE COST

The bride of a struggling young writer was the big success of the evening, and all the men at the party elbowed each other to dance with her.

"She's charming, old boy," the host said enthusiastically to the husband. "And her dress is a poem."

"Not a poem," answered the young writer, gloomily. "Sixteen poems, five short stories, and nine articles."

She waited at the corner, joyously—then pensively—then expectantly then casually—then anxiously—and an hour passed.

"Man," she said, "is a brute, faithless and untrue, incapable of keeping a promise."

Two hundred yards down the street he said the same things about women. She was at the wrong corner.

*

A commercial traveller, held up in the orkneys by a storm, wired to his firm in Aberdeen: "Marooned by storm—wire instructions."

They replied: "Start summer holidays as from yesterday."

A jeweller's assistant, an absent-minded fellow, was being married. He was presenting the bride with the ring when he hesitated.

"With this ring," promted the minister.

"With this ring," said the bridegroom, "we give a written guarantee reminding the customer that the price will be refunded if it is not as represented."

"What's the matter, Jodkins," demanded the bootshop manager. "Can't you help the customer?"

"No, sir!" replied the assistant. "He's trying to find two shoes that squeak in the same key!"

1930—DANDI MARCH
Non-Violence

1942—AUGUST RISINGS
Violence

Patter:

O TEMPORA

By Asude

I don't know how you people in Bombay take it, but I know the way they look at the thing in Bengal. I am talking about Eating. There is a newspaper in Calcutta which gives way periodically to manly sobs ruminating over what it calls the "Lost Art of Eating."

Somebody said, eating was comic. I cannot remember at the moment who it was, but it was sombody who had his head screwed the right way. When he said it, he had said a mouthful. For eating *is* comic. The fact that "man, proud man",—or even woman, proud woman, has to stuff himself or herself with meat or vegetables to keep going is one of the most ludicrous features about humanity. And pathetic.

That paper would, of course, violently disagree. "What on earth is there "comic" about eating? Is it not one of the most serious businesses in the world?" The trouble, the Editor would lament, was that people did not take it seriously enough. That is, not as seriously as our fathers and grandfathers did. O tempora etc.

I think he is right. It is undoubtedly true that we are not keeping the old flag flying. In our grandfathers' times, after every village feast, it was only the vanguard of the company, a mere handful, who walked out like ordinary human beings.

The "also rans" who formed the bulk came in three different styles. The first lot came clutching the walls. The second supported by the youths of the village. And the third lot came in stretcners. They always provided stretchers at the functions. ....And then,....the chroniclers say, they would go and have their regular meals at home.

The records contain the classic case of the Champion who refused water. Resting between rounds,—courses. I should say,—the spectators found him in difficulties. He seemed to be bursting. A glass of water was suggested. His reply has since been held up as a Model and a Moral by the grandfathers:

"Don't be silly! Would I take a glass of water if there was room for another Rasgullah?"

What this Editor is hoping for is that now that India has achieved her independence, there is every prospect of the good old days returning. The modern fashion of pecking and picking at your food is an English fashion, one of the "cultural conquests" of the foreigner over the native. He is definitely banking on the return of the stretchers

Talking of one province leads to another. I am remembering my province of adoption, Behar. Have you ever seen a child of Beharee soil absorb Curd? Elsewhere, when a boy calls at the corner confectioner's for "curd", he shouts for a cupful or a plateful.

The true Beharee would snigger at the sight. For, a true Beharee knows the value of curd,—could give old Mechnikoff a point or two which would make that worthy sit up and look about him. No true Beharee is content with a plateful or a cupful. A pailful at the end of a meal would be nearer his level.

You can see the result of this love for the lactic juice in the Bar. No, not a Milk Bar. I mean the law courts. As in the Congress or the Council Houses, it is the lawyer who is at the top of the show. What show? I mean the show in the law-courts. Mark the lawyer as he waddles into the court.

You see him settling down to business as he faces the Judge. His books and papers on the table, band at the right angle, spectacles just so, with a million synonyms, as O. Henry would say, rising within him for precedence of outlet. Always you find him attached to the table, and his brief-bag next to his abdomen, resting on the table.

That is what you think, but you are wrong. It is *not his brief-bag at all*, but his lunch-bag,—more of his abdomen again, what you call "belly." Don't jib at the world "belly." It is being used in the best circles. I assure you, by duchesses and all.

As I was saying, it is a continuation of the belly, the thing you see resting on the table. What you thought was carrying several volumes of Halsbury and something of Mullah actually carried a few seers of pure, creamy "dahi", a pint of which would send you to by-bye in five minutes. That explains the support of the table.

But it is only the native who knows it. Others make mistakes. I know a case when the opposing counsel, a rank outsider from fashionable Calcutta, made this mistake, and driving a point of law home, sent a particularly stout volume of the All-India Law Reporter tobogganning down the table till it struck the "bag".

The result might be described, in Conjuring parlance, as "The Quickest Vanishing Act on Record." The "bag" disappeared from sight. Under the table. And in the doing of it, the bag carried the lawyer with it. Under the table. One moment, the man was standing in all his glory. Next moment, there was a void in the atmosphere.

The trouble is, that you will find it hard to believe the story. But I saw it myself. I was one of the lawyers then. But I could not come up to the standard. My limit was a couple of platefuls. And my belt did not exceed the 24-inch hole. No client would agree to trust his fortune to a man who could put up no better show. So, I had to leave the Bar.

Go and look at the gallery of the giants done in oils on the walls of any Bar Library, and you will find it easier to believe the story. I am talking of the "Indian" Bar, not our friends of the "Inns." My friend the Editor says that now that Independence has been achieved, we shall re-orientate our anglicised angle and start looking more like the giants.

"You're the loveliest collection of atoms and molecules I've ever seen".

Journey's End

(Continued from Page 2)

tones. I listened at the key hole exactly as I did about a month before. Yes, they were Sheila and Ashok again.

I don't know what happened to my balanced mind, rationalism, and all that. I know only this much. I wanted to smash the door and kill them both. I knocked furiously. There was shuffling of feet inside, and the light was switched on. A little later, the latch was pulled back and Sheila's face appeared on the doorway. She tried to keep her poise. But it was futile. It was clear she was terribly frightened.

I had no time or eye for anything. I just pushed her aside and got inside. I knew there was, along with other old pots and pans, a piece of iron pipe, two feet long, in the big wooden box which stood in the kitchen corner, and to that I went. By the time I returned Ashok had vanished, and only Sheila stood there. She had pulled herself up and in this short interval and was her former serene self again. But calmness or poise, I had made up my mind and I struck.

I struck her on the head once, twice. She saw the blow coming but made no effort to dodge. She simply stood there, looking at me, her eyes full of surprise and kindness.

I think it was the second blow that did it. Her legs gave way, and she collapsed in a heap on the floor. I knew I had cracked her skull. Blood spurted out and formed a small red pool near the doorway. She was dead.

Before an hour was out, the police arrived. As I stepped out of my flat —the flat where only a year or so before myself and Sheila had entered arm in arm—I took a last look at her. Even in death how innocent and beautiful she looked! Was it possible that her sweet face served as a mask to hide a black heart? Or was it that her senses worked in jerks? I do not know. I cannot believe even now that she was in her senses when she deceived me, I killed her, no doubt. Still I say this: there are not many like her.

World Of Tomorrow

Unbreakable Spectacles

Unbreakable spectacles incorporating all types of high precision plastic lenses have gone into large-scale production in Britain.

These lenses, made of highly transparent plastic materials, are moulded between discs of polished stainless steel, each lens moulded between the same pair of discs being identical.

The process besides eliminating grinding and polishing ensures lenses which are extremely light in weight, while their extra strength makes rimless spectacles a more practical proposition.

Another advantage claimed for these plastic spectacles is that they absorb less light than glass and, therefore, give a clearer vision. Again, low heat capacity and conductivity makes them less liable to misting.

Radio-Controlled Taxis

The first radio-controlled taxis in Britain are now plying the streets of Cambridge. Wherever they go within the 12-mile radius of the town centre, the drivers are in constant touch with their headquarters by a two-way radio system.

The system has been developed out of the wartime experience with tank and armoured car radios. Preliminary estimates show that since it was introduced, 25 per cent more work can be carried out with the same cars, drivers, petrol and tyre-wear because of the cutting out of "empty" travel and quicker turn-round of cars to new jobs.

Establishing contact with a car takes about 30 seconds.

Portable Soil Sterilizer

Many problems of soil sterilization for the smaller nursery man have been removed by a new portable appliance introduced by a Scottish firm. The machine is capable of sterilizing 10 cubic feet of soil in under half-an-hour.

Setam is raised within a few minutes of lighting the oil burner. One operation uses about one gallon of oil and six gallons of water. Super-heated steam from the generator passes along a pipe to the trailer into which the soil to be sterilized is placed. The steam which enters the trailer at a temperature of 212 bg. F., passes through the soil from beneath a perforated iron tray.

One of the advantages of using super-heated steam is that the soil is dry when the process is complete and can be returned to the seed beds immediately.

Air-Conditioned Buses

Double-deck buses which will be warm in winter and cool in summer are now being built by a North England firm.

The temperature control is ensured by a combined ventilating and heating system. The heating device, which operates from the engine water circulation system, is mounted outside the bus under the part of the roof of the lower saloon that extends alongside the driver's cab. It is connected to both the upper and saloons of the bus.

Hot water, controlled by a nob in the driver's cab, circulates around and the heat radiating from it is swept into the bus by a large electric fan. If the water is shut off, the electric fan can be left running to divert fresh air at atmospheric temperature to the interior of the bus.

Do You Know That--

1. London uses more than 12,000,000 gallons of water an hour.
2. During the mass epidemic of influenza which broke out in 1918, at the end of World War I, over 10,000,000 people lost their lives.
3. The famous public School, Eton, celebrated its 500th anniversary in June this year.
4. Before the war, some of London's national papers used about 400 tons of paper each every day.
5. The world consumption of wool before the war amounted to about 3 400,000,000 lb. per annum.
6. The first B.B.C. programme went on the air 25 years ago—on February 14, 1922.
7. Automobile manufacture is the third largest industry in Britain.

All Wrong

Mr. and Mrs. Newrich were staying at an exclusive seaside hotel. One evening at dinner the conversation turned to music, with special reference to Mozart.

"What a coincidence," said Mrs. Newrich. "Only this morning I saw him on the No. 5 bus with his wife; they were going down to the beach."

A dreadful silence followed, and for the rest of the meal Mrs. Newrich was acutely aware that she had "dropped a brick."

As soon as they were alone, her husband rounded on her.

"Haven't I told you that when you don't know anything about what's being discussed, you're to keep your mouth shut?"

"But what did I say wrong?" queried his wife.

"You've been here long enough to know," shouted her husband, angrily, "that the No. 5 bus does not go down to the beach."

* * *

Mrs. Robinson was very interested in the new family who moved into the neighbourhood, and told her husband: "They seem such a devoted couple. He kisses her every time he goes out. Why don't you do that?"

"Good heavens," replied her husband. "I don't even know the woman yet."

* * *

An Indian in New Mexico was smoke-signalling love messages to his Indian girl friend a few miles away. Suddenly the atom bomb test went off, covering the sky with smoke for miles.

"Gee," said the Indian, "I wish I'd said that."

* * *

The cinema usherette was in the dentist's chair.

"Now, miss," asked the dentist, which tooth is giving you all the trouble?"

"Second from the left in the balcony," she replied.

*

Friend: "Hullo! You don't half look pleased with yourself."

Prospective Bridegroom: "I am. I've just been half promised half a house."

*

"I took up this game," said the hopeless golfer, "to develop self-control."

"You should have gone in for caddying, sir."

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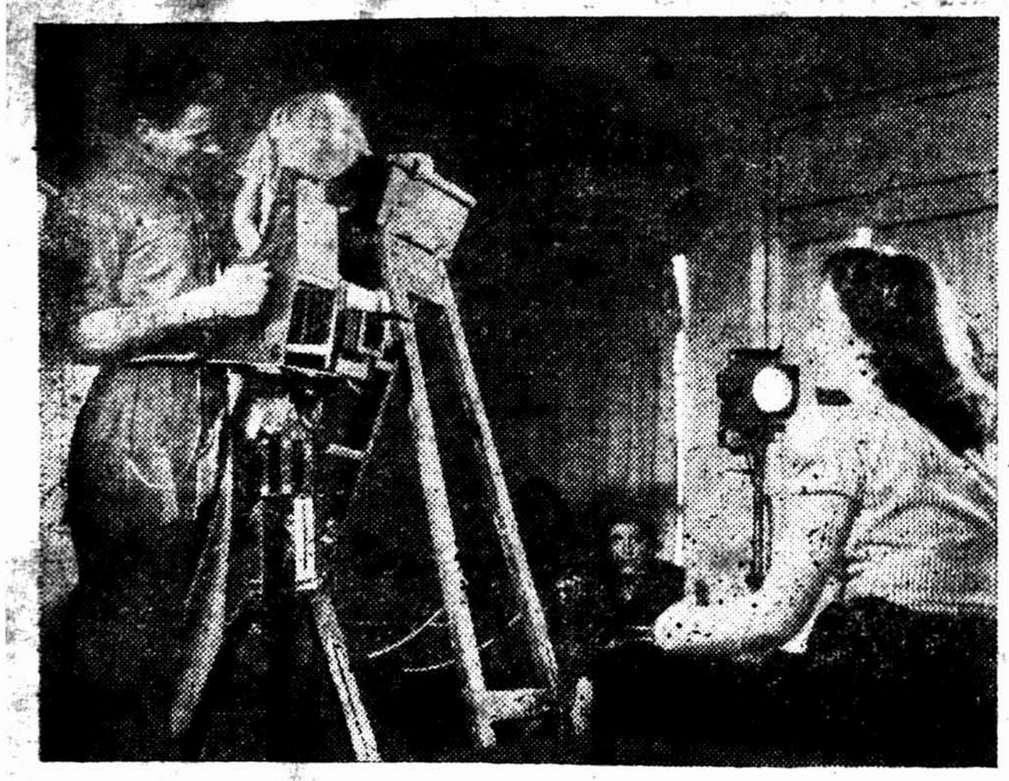
Little Margaret from the top of the ladder sees for herself in the focusing screen what her lovely mother will look like in the finished still.

Taking Mummy's Picture

Here are some lovely photographs of Margaret Lockwood and her daughter taken when the latter paid a visit to the studio. A portrait in colours also appears on the front page.

This is the picture the fans would like. Glamorous Margaret Lockwood, Britain's leading film actress, and little Margaret Lockwood star in embryo.

As Margaret Lockwood poses for the photographer at Denham, little Margaret looks on with interest. The lights are hot and she wonders how mother can look so pleasant when she must feel so uncomfortable.



To look at Mummy in the focusing screen, little Margaret Lockwood has to climb to the top of the ladder. Cameraman Wilfred Newton tells her where to look.

Little Margaret is not giving up so easily. She still wants to go out and play in spite of mummy's protests. Pity the poor hairdresser who is trying to set the Lockwood tresses to right.

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